

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EMPEROR REPORTED PLEASED AT STAND OF CONSERVATIVES

German Elections Reveal Sweeping Socialist Gain, but Win Is Made at Cost of the Progressive Section

CENTER UNSHAKEN

Successful Party Ready to Carry on Campaign to Reballotting and Will Try to Place 100 in Reichstag

(By the United Press)

BERLIN—Emperor William is reported to have announced that he was well pleased because the Socialist victory was won at the expense of the Liberal parties and not of the Centrists and Conservatives.

It was pointed out by Conservatives today that while the Socialists made their most severe attacks, upon them, their strength in Parliament would not be reduced to any great extent.

Reballotting will be necessary in 380 districts.

(By the United Press)

Latest returns today in the German elections Friday indicate that the Socialists have elected members in the Reichstag from at least 67 districts and that they will have at least an even chance of electing their candidates in the re-ballotting on Jan. 24 in 120 other districts where none of the contestants received a majority.

Thirty of the districts where reballotting is necessary are almost sure to be carried by the Socialists. It is admitted by many Conservatives that the Socialists will have a membership of at least 100 in the Reichstag, which would make them the second most powerful party in the body. There is a bare chance that the reballotting may result

(Continued on page six, column seven)

PART OF CAMBRIDGE'S \$5,500,000 PARK SYSTEM



Looking toward Charles river, front of Riverbank Court, built on land which has been reclaimed and improved

MR. CARNEGIE QUILTS STAND AFTER EARNING \$6 IN THREE DAYS

ONLY \$200,000 NEEDED TO COMPLETE PLANS FOR PUBLIC PARKS

FIREPROOF ROOFS FOR METROPOLITAN DISTRICT DEMANDED

With \$1,600,000 already spent on Cambridge's 165 acres of public parks, only \$200,000 is now needed with which to carry out the improvement plans of the park commission, says John F. Donnelly, superintendent of parks.

The Cambridge park commission was established by legislative act in 1892," said Mr. Donnelly. "Its purpose was the development of a park system. We had at the time only Cambridge common, Broadway park, Hastings and Dana squares and Fort Washington.

"The commission, early in its career purchased land in the crowded district of East Cambridge, then known as the Binney field and laid out Cambridge field, as a play ground. It covers more than one and a half acres. It was completed in 1896 at a cost of \$67,000.

The commission then took a strip 250 feet wide along the river front near the Binney field and constructed a sea wall at a cost of \$28 a running foot. This was used by the city of Boston for a long time for dumping ashes, so that it cost practically nothing for filling it in. When it was up to grade \$15,000 was expended in straightening it out and covering it with loam.

"Later the commissioners acquired other land along the river front and started upon a comprehensive plan of constructing a park system. The land was acquired as a gift from the abutting owners whose taxes were abated for 10 years in return. The work went steadily on from that time, and an immense amount of work was accomplished considering the amount of filling in that had to be done and of sea wall that had to be constructed. Then came the laying out of the two drives, sidewalks, grass plots, etc. Trees were planted 40 feet apart and 17,000 shrubs set out.

"The laying out of Captain's island as a bathing beach was a considerable expense and well conceived and equally well appreciated plan. Here is a place where considerable more money should be spent in the construction of a modern bathhouse to replace the temporary one.

"It is the intention of the park commissioners to complete the East Cambridge water front as soon as they can get the money. They aim to build a shelter and make the place one for smaller children. There are 1300 feet of sea wall still to be constructed not far from the Shoe and Leather fair building and 9000 yards of loam to be laid.

"We have considerable work yet to be done near Brookline street, which will cost a large amount of money. In order to open up the park roadway near the Riverside Press plant we must expend a large amount of money. I think that \$200,000 will cover the whole expense.

"There has been expended on the river front since the park commission was established \$1,080,000; on Rindge field, \$50,769; Cambridge field, \$97,000; Broadway park, \$11,635, and these together with other construction figures bring the amount up to \$1,600,000.

"We have 165 acres of parks at valuation, according to the assessors, of \$5,507,141."

EUROPE'S ATTENTION FOCUSED ON TEHERAN

From behind the scenes with the diplomats of Europe, the writer of the following special article gives the public a hint of what may develop as a result of Muhammadan unrest in Persia, Turkey, Tripoli and Morocco, laying particular stress on the alleged purpose of Russia in occupying northern Persia and the sudden awakening of a Persian national patriotism.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At the time of writing the attention of the diplomats of Europe is divided between Teheran and Constantinople, and for the moment the city on the plateau of Iran stands in the strongest light. The news is serious enough even on the surface, but to those who look beyond the symptoms, to their cause, and beyond the superficial happenings, to the drift which they indicate, they are more serious than enough.

Russia's demands have been conceded. Mr. Shuster has received notice of dismissal. The cabinet has agreed to "exchange views with the British and Russian legations" before engaging foreign officers for the reorganization of departments of state; and, if the question of indemnity is still in abeyance, yet, to all intents and purposes, Persia has submitted, at any rate officially—but at what a cost! The Mejjlis is dissolved, practically by force of arms, and Persian Cossacks guard the approaches to prevent the deputies reassembling. Teheran is under martial law. All the opposition newspapers have been suppressed and all

(Continued on page nine, column four)

FORMER SCHOOL FRIENDS THAT MAY NOT HAVE BEEN SEEN FOR MANY YEARS MAY BE GLAD TO RECEIVE A COPY OF THE MONITOR

Why not send them your read copies of this paper that they may learn of clean journalism?

S. L. POWERS SAYS MR. TAFT WILL RUN

Samuel L. Powers says that Theodore Roosevelt is not seeking to be President again. He told about 50 members of the Dartmouth Club of Boston on Friday night in the Bellevue. Colonel Roosevelt is pleased by all the comment at the present time, in the opinion of Mr. Powers, but he is not going to oppose Mr. Taft for a renomination.

Mr. Powers confessed his regard for President Taft. The feeling was developed, he said, when they lived at the same hotel in Washington. Discussion of college days at Dartmouth and Yale was the beginning of their intimacy. Mr. Powers said he had known every President from Lincoln down.

EDITORSHIP FOR DR. HAGGARD

The Rev. Dr. Fred P. Haggard, home secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, has been offered the editorship of a new missionary magazine to be issued by foreign mission boards of all denominations in the United States and Canada; the Laymen's Missionary Movement and allied organizations. The periodical will be denominational.

HALF OF B. & M. DOCK FORCE STILL IGNORES UNION STRIKE ORDER

Many Freight Handlers at Work at Two Docks and Meeting Will Be Held to Define Course of Action

REPUDIATE LEADER

Assembly Will Elect Successor to District Master Workman Ryan Who Persuaded Many to Stay In

Two hundred and eighty Boston & Maine freight handlers are at work at Mystic and Hoosac docks today, having refused to obey the general strike order issued by the district executive board, K. of L., to help the longshoremen in their strike for higher pay. Roughly, about half the union forces ignored the strike order. At Mystic docks the 150 men at work Friday are working today. Of the 260 men who were working at Hoosac docks Friday 130 are at their posts. The 120 East Boston handlers are all out.

Those at work are obeying the orders of Alexander Ryan, district master workman of the freight handlers' union, who ignored the general strike order by the executive council of District Assembly 30, of which he is a member. The strikers are following the course officially laid down by the executive board.

The Beta, a German boat of the Havana line, arrived here in ballast today from Philadelphia and is being loaded for Havana. When the vessel arrived, Edward Downing of the Havana line, who has not been at any of the conferences of steamship officials, was asked by shippers to accede to the demands of the longshoremen as an independent agent. Mr. Downing refused and the boat is being loaded by non-union men at the Mystic docks.

The bill provides that all buildings hereafter constructed in the metropolitan district, which are more than one story in height shall have roofs made of some non-inflammable material.

Buildings for more than two families must have their outside walls of brick, stone, cement or some other non-inflammable material; according to the provisions of the bill, and all dwellings of inflammable material within this district must be at least five feet from the lines of the building lot on which it is erected.

STEAMER BELFAST SINKS COAL BARGE NEAR DEER ISLAND

While bound for Maine ports early this morning the Eastern Steamship Company's steamer Belfast, Capt. Frank Brown, struck the Susquehanna Railroad Company barge Wayne, Capt. Henry Carlsen, which was anchored three fourths of a mile inside Deer Island light. The barge sank immediately.

Gustav Nielsen of Norway went down with the barge. Captain Carlsen and Andrew Andersen, the latter of Perth Amboy, N. J., were rescued by boats from the Belfast.

The Wayne was bound for Perth Amboy, N. J., to Portland, Me., with 1414 tons of coal in tow of the tug Tacon. The Wayne was anchored waiting for the tug to return, as the other two barges also in tow were destined for Boston.

On account of conditions last evening the Belfast did not leave her berth at Foster's wharf at 5 o'clock, her regular scheduled time, but was held until midnight when she started out bound for Rockland and Winterport. On board were 100 passengers, most of whom were asleep in the staterooms.

A heavy vapor was rising from the water, and Captain Brown was unable to see the barge until the steamer was almost on top of her. The prow of the steamer crashed into the port side of the barge, forward of amidships, cutting her almost in two. To prevent the barge sinking immediately Captain Brown held the steamer's bow into the hole, and Charles Johnson, one of the steamer's crew, went aboard to awaken the crew of the barge. Captain Carlsen and two sailors, Andrew Anderson and Nielsen, Nielsen delayed and went down with the Wayne.

The barge sank in two minutes after the crash and the Belfast put about and returned to Foster's wharf shortly after 2 a.m. The Belfast is leaking slightly and some of her butts are started. She will be surveyed and sail again this afternoon. Captain Brown has prepared a report of the accident for the United States steamboat inspectors.

The large Wayne was valued at \$10,000 and the cargo of coal which she carried at \$800. Both cargo and vessel are covered by insurance.

The formal reason for Colonel Gaffey's retention on the national committee was his magnanimity in coming forward, after the 1908 election, with a check large enough to pay nearly all of the debts incurred by the committee in the campaign. This won him great deal of support at the time. The generosity of Colonel Gaffey was especially noteworthy in view of Mr. Bryan's order that no money should be accepted from him during the campaign.

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**THE
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MONITOR**

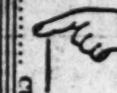
If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

BUSINESS PEOPLE AT WORK
The Department of Good Looks

TURN where you will today in American industry and the value of good looks in the product is found playing a part of ever-increasing importance. It may be either a kitchen range or an automobile that you purchased last year, or five years ago. If you go and inspect this year's models in those same things they will show not only mechanical improvements, but downright enhancement of lines—proportion—beauty. It is same with clothes, jewelry, furniture, textiles. The very trolley cars have better lines and the steel bridges and the concrete dams and stone buttresses. And the changes are not merely differences in fashions from season to season, but are a consistent, progressive development of good looks for their own sake—or perhaps it would be better to say, for the better selling value, fairer profit and marked competitive advantages that come from good looks.

Many a factory now has its department of good looks—the designing department. Sometimes an artist is at the head of it—as in textile designing, where the artist is technically at home. In other cases the man responsible for good looks will be a superior craftsman—such as the silversmith who designs spoons, forks, knives and other tableware for a silver-plating concern. The architect is found in charge of this department when buildings are concerned, and the professional decorator helps him. If bridges and viaducts are being beautified, very often the man in charge is an engineer. Other industries employ the sculptor; and so it goes, each particular trade reaching out and getting its beauty—man wherever it can, and developing him from its own organization if he cannot be found elsewhere.

The man in charge of a designing department plays an important part in the success of his company's products. If the concern is making silver-plated ware, for example, the creation of a popular design may mean an enormous increase in sales, and great advantages in many ways. But the creation of such a design involves many points not generally recognized.

Popular Taste a Study

First of all, popular taste must be sounded and that involves a study of the home and the dinner table. What prevails in the way of decorations, napery, china, and so forth? What ideas seem to govern social affairs like lunches and dinners? What is a passing fad, and what more permanent?

Study may show that for several years the public has been loyal to some general motif—roses, or "period" design. They appear and reappear persistently. If it is to be roses, then the designer will work out some preliminary ideas—a new spoon, say, with a new rose motif. Now, this design has to be passed around and criticized from various standpoints. Silver-plated ware is

sold out of a hard alloy—much harder than silver. So the design must be of a character that will permit skilful working. Then, the sales department will give its opinion as to demand and the management will give an opinion as to originality and beauty and competitive characteristics and the pattern will pass around until everybody has had something to say. Then the design will be modified and passed around again and again, until finally, perhaps several months later, it is approved, and has been given a name, the "Wildrose pattern," and adapted to every article needed in tableware, and is on the market. But if it is a design in keeping with the general conditions and possibilities, this "Wildrose pattern" may be a staple for half a dozen years.

In jewelry and some other lines the man at the head of the designing department may be an explorer of value to his company. Where a designer with a more conventional sense of beauty might regret that there are no royal families or rich city corporations in the United States to give commissions for plate and presentation caskets such as were created by silversmiths in the middle ages, another designer, with right conceptions of his own time, would see that the present-day American is fond of badges and lapel buttons, and emblematic sashes, and would bring good design to bear on these products so effectively as to increase demand for them.

In automobile design there have been great advances recently. Our way of building motor cars has been different from that followed in England and Europe. For the American manufacturer made them all alike as to chassis and body, even painting every auto a standard color, while on the other side of the ocean a machinery concern made the chassis and an old-fashioned coach-builder furnished the body, very often building it according to a scheme of the owner's. That gave individuality, of course, and also many little points of comfort.

When American manufacturers saw the selling value of European design they immediately went to work to develop looks, individuality and comfort too, and the results are today evident in the cars one sees running about the streets of every American city, and depicted in automobile advertisements and catalogues. Before good design was applied to the enclosed car, automobiles had chiefly a place as a summer convenience. For the enclosed car of a few years ago was so clumsy in appearance that people who enjoyed an open car in summer were prejudiced against the enclosed auto, and even the chauffeur disdained to drive it. But now, with lines, beauty and comfort, the enclosed car has sprung into wide popularity, and automobiles are sold and used all year round. So much for the designing department.

A party of American automobile engineers lately visited England, and studied methods of building machines there. At the same time they freely gave information about our own methods. English automobile engineers were somewhat sceptical when told that the trend in the United States today is toward individuality of design.

"Why, we thought that the American idea was to turn out a thousand or 10,000 cars, all exactly alike," they said. "How can such ways of manufacture lend themselves to individuality of design?"

But the American automobile designer has secured individuality by embodying in the standard design fine points that have been approved by many different customers. The English idea is to give each customer a car according to his own taste, but ours is to blend innumerable points of beauty and merit into a stock car that has an immediate appeal to everybody who sees it.

When it comes to such products as trolley cars, bridges, concrete embankments and the like, beauty is nowadays as important as strength, or economy, or any other "practical" consideration. The American people are apparently hungry for good looks. The demand extends to public works and common conveniences no less than to home accessories. The construction company that erects a concrete bridge with a beautifully proportioned arch appeals to the public in a far more general and direct way than some other concern that has only the facilities for erecting an economical, strong and ugly bridge. The beautiful bridge will make new customers for the first company and put the other at a disadvantage in bidding for contracts. This is now being widely recognized in many lines of business, and the designer, who was formerly looked upon as a somewhat impractical fellow, with long hair and vague artistic theories, is now seen to be as much a factor in business success as the selling or factory force.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE—"Trail of the Lonesome Pine."
COLONIAL—"The Wizard of Oz."
HOLLIS—"The Pink Lady."
N. F. KEITH'S—Vaudville.
MADAME GRIFFIN—J. C. Clark.
PLYMOUTH—Miss May Irwin.
SHUBERT—William Faversham.

BOSTON CONCERTS
SATURDAY—3 p. m., piano recital, Harold Bauer. Jacob Sleeper hall, 4 p. m. Boston University, operatic lecture.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
SUNDAY—8 p. m., grand operatic concert.

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"The Red Widow."
BELASCO—David Warfield.
BIJOU—Wilson Lackaye.
BOODLE—"The Wedding Trip."
CENTURY—"The Queen of Alabam."
COHAN—"The Little Millionaire."
COLLIER'S—"Sunny" pulls the strings.
DARWIN—"Birds of Paradise."
DALY—"Bird of Paradise."
EMPIRE—Ethel Barrymore.
FARNHAM—"The Million."
GAETETY—Elsie Ferguson.
GARRICK—William H. Crane.
HAROLD—"The Million."
HEPPLEWHITE—Spectacles.
HUDSON—Miss Simone.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet."
LYRIC—Miss Mabel Normand.
METRIC—"Little Boy Blue."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Ben Hur."
NEW YORK—"The Enchanted."
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on the Wheel."
WALLACE—"Dinner."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—Frances Starr.
COLONIAL—Spring Maid.
GRAND—"Pomander Walk."
ILLINOIS—Lulu Glaser.
LAUREL—"Louise Loh."
OPERA HOUSE—Marguerite Sylva.
OLYMPIC—"The Woman."
POWERS—Robert Edeson.

HOUSES AND SCENES OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



This picture is of Tremont street, looking towards Scollay square. In 1663 this part was known as the "old burying highway," and later as Tramont, Tremont, Treamount, Trimont and Tremont street. On the right can be seen the front of the Boston Museum and at the corner of Court the Wendell Powell house where George Washington lodged. On the left hand side was Tremont place, called Phillips place in 1829, and after 1871 it was built over. On this place was Cochituate hall where the Church of the New Jerusalem met before the erection of the church on Bowdoin street. At the end were the rooms of the Mechanics Apprentices Library Association. The building was torn down only a short time ago. On the corners of this place were the Albion and Pavilion hotels, which were torn down to make room for the great department store. Next on the site of the Carney building was the Faneuil-Phillips house, and beyond lived Governor Bellingham, and at the corner of Pemberton square was the site of the first free school. On Pemberton hill was the Gardner Greene house, and in 1835 the hill was partly leveled and the material was used to fill up the South Cove. The large building in the background was Scollay building, which was torn down to make more room for traffic.

GENERAL BANCROFT TO SPEAK
Gen. Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the directors of the port of Boston, will speak Wednesday at the annual meeting of the New England Shoe and Leather Association in the association office, 166 Essex street. Charles C. Hoyt, president of the association, will speak on the work of the year and reports will be read.

SHOE MEN TO MEET HERE

At the annual meeting of the National Shoe Wholesalers Association at Youngs Hotel at 10:30 a. m. next Tuesday there will be addresses by John H. Gibbs, pres-

ident of the association, D. A. Ives, manager of the transportation department of the Chamber of Commerce, and George W. Coleman, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. The free shoe and leather movement, excess baggage rate and the express rate inquiry will be discussed.

LITTLE HELPS FOR WORKERS

No. 41—Should Business Deals Be "Cold"?

HOW often we hear a business deal called a "cold business proposition!" We often wonder why and where the term ever became current. Possibly it is a slow-fading impression cast into the plastic mass of business talk during the age when claw and fang were uppermost and business was regarded as a warfare of selfishness wherein the physically fittest only could survive.

The only fit explanation of the term "cold business proposition" in this day of increasing cooperation and friendship is to explain it away. It does not tell the truth; it is no good. Its use is a senseless habit that should be challenged! It should be abolished. Why? Because every fair and genuine business deal is interesting, beneficial, energetic, warm, full of good will and helpful to all parties in interest.

There should be nothing cold about business—unless the deal pertains to ice, refrigeration or kindred things—and even then the negotiations, conclusions and agreements can be conducted with warmth of interest, square dealing, good

**ECONOMY ENJOINED
IN USE OF KANSAS
NATURAL GAS SUPPLY**

TOPEKA, Kan.—Economize with natural gas is the slogan here, and plans to limit its use to cooking, lighting and ordinary household uses and prohibit its use for heating even in homes may be worked out by the Kansas Natural Gas Company and the public utilities commission. The use of the gas for heating is what causes the drain on the gas mains and the consequent shortage. The mains would be able to carry all the gas needed for lighting and cooking at all seasons.

"We do not know yet just how to get at the problem," Eugene Mackey, president of the gas company, said. "In Erie, Kan., they have worked it out satisfactorily. They fix the rates for natural gas on a basis of consumption. When it gets over \$3 or \$4 a month for one customer then the rate increases, and when it is used for heating besides other household purposes, it becomes more expensive than coal for keeping furnaces going. In cold weather coal alone is used, and there is plenty of gas in Erie for cooking at all times.

"It would take a lot of amending of city franchise ordinances to enable a similar plan to be worked out generally, but if that could be done there would never be a complaint about gas shortages for cooking and lighting."

Every gas well the Kansas Natural Gas Company is discharging its full supply into the mains, and every compressor is working at its highest efficiency, Mr. Mackey said. After his conference with Governor Stubbs and the attorney-general Mr. Mackey wrote a letter to Governor Stubbs, explaining the company's work. He said:

"Strict orders have been given that as nearly as possible the company's supply of gas be divided among the several cities we serve, and that no city be furnished at the expense of another."

"I see statements that Atchison is being discriminated against, but in this some one is mistaken. Atchison is getting its just proportion of the company's total supply of gas—no more, no less. I can assure you that if I or my company desired to discriminate in the deliveries of such gas as it has, it would not be against the cities of Kansas."

THIRD MT. McKinLEY EXPEDITION

NEW YORK—Prof. Herschel C. Parker of Columbia University started from this city late Friday for his third attempt to ascend to the summit of Mt. McKinley. He goes to Laconia to join Belmore Brown, his companion for the rest of the trip. Professor Parker was a member of the 1910 expedition which disputed the claim of Dr. Frederick A. Cook of having reached the summit.

STEAMSHIP CONTRACTS SOUGHT
WASHINGTON—Five or six shipbuilding companies already have expressed their desire to enter competitive bids for the construction of one or more of the six big steamships which it was announced a few days ago will be built by the South American Steamship Company for use between New York and Valparaiso immediately on the opening of the Panama canal.

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**SOUTH TO CONFER
OVER WET LAND
RECLAMATION**

WASHINGTON—A. W. McKeand, secretary of the chamber of commerce of Charleston, S. C., is in Washington and has consented to preside over a drainage conference in Nashville at the sessions of the Southern Commercial Congress on April 8-10. Mr. McKeand and members of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce have put into operation methods of draining and selling wet lands around Charleston.

This conference will include, as far as possible, the owners of wet lands in the South, engineers and state officials. The questions before the conference are as to whether the South desires anything more than a federal survey of wet lands or federal cooperation in the expenditure necessary to reclaim wet lands.

The special value of this conference to all owners of wet lands rests upon the fact that the national drainage congress meets in New Orleans April 10-13, and it is essential that the attitude and wishes of the southern states should be clearly defined prior to then.

Of 79,000,000 acres of swamp and overflow lands in the nation, 58,500,000 are in the southern states.

**PARENT-TEACHER
SOCIETY TO MEET**

LYNN, Mass.—Important undoubtedly will be the second annual meeting in Lynn, at the new classical high school, on Feb. 16 and 17, of the Massachusetts branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association. This association was formed in this city in 1896 by Miss Julia Callahan.

At the meeting the plan to raise a fund to establish a United States department of child study will be started. The widowed mothers' pension bill will also be discussed.

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Washington, D. C.

Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Baseball at Syracuse

SYRACUSE EXPECTS FAST VARSITY-NINE AGAIN THIS SEASON

Return of M. P. Thomas, Star Left-Handed Pitcher, Has Greatly Improved Prospects of Orange

GILES IS CAPTAIN

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The outlook for the Syracuse University baseball nine has brightened considerably within the last few days. The pitching staff, which has for three years been among the best in collegiate circles has two new recruits.

M. P. Thomas, who in 1910 won all his games but one for the Orange has returned to college. The star left-hander has been out for over a year and a half, due to family conditions, and his return was entirely unexpected. There can be no question as to Thomas' eligibility, as he was a star student and always has his work in shape.

The other recruit is B. L. Wakefield '13, who played the star game for the Syracuse freshmen last season. Wakefield is expected to show varsity caliber in the spring and take his turn regularly with Burr Dexter '12 and Thomas.

Dexter has had two years' varsity experience and has always proved a consistent player, although not as brilliant as the other Orange boxmen, such as Ensign P. Cottrell '11, who is now with Stanton in the New York State League.

Coch Lewis S. Carr, who is a graduate of Hobart College will again be the head director of the Syracuse team. Carr has had wonderful success with the nine for the past two years, and satisfaction is expressed on all sides by the fact that he has again been engaged.

Carr has developed several players at Syracuse that attracted the attention of the big leagues. Last June two were engaged to play in the big leagues.

There are a number of places to fill this year, but the students are supporting the team in good shape and many are to try out for the vacancies caused by graduation.

Robert Holmes '12 will again be the catcher. He is regarded as the best catcher ever playing on the team. Carl '13 and Raynor '13 will prove able substitutes. Raynor, where he created a sensation during the latter part of 1911 for his speed and batting.

Kling '11 and Hand '12 are both lost from the infield, as Hand did not return to college. He has entered business. Coach Carr has been looking for men to take their places at shortstop and first base. Wild '12 and Beers '13 are prospective candidates.

C. Patch Giles '12, the Orange captain, will again be found at second. Giles has had but one year of varsity experience and it is expected he will play in even better style than last year, when he was the season's find.

In the outfield there will be Paul Schoepf '12, F. L. Newhart '13, Howard Parsons '14 and Welch '14. These men are all of varsity caliber, and will form one of the fastest, hardest hitting outfields Syracuse has had in years.

Many of the 1914 freshmen team of last year are in line for places, and it will not be astonishing to see some of them displace the old men before the season is over.

K. B. Norton '12 is the manager of the team. He has not officially announced his schedule yet, but states it is the hardest one arranged in several years. Students are glad that the University of Michigan team is to be met for four games again this season. The Orange usually defeats the Wolverines on the diamond, and it is expected that Syracuse will again capture the series.

Among the other games are ones with Harvard, West Point, Rochester, Tufts, Columbia, Williams and Vermont. Yale and Amherst have been dropped for the year, as dates could not be arranged satisfactorily. Several dates are open and negotiations are still pending with college teams of importance.

DATES ARE NAMED FOR ATHLETICS

PHILADELPHIA—Manager Mack of the world's champion Athletics has announced the itinerary of his two baseball teams through the South this spring. The first squad of players known as the "second team" and made up of new men and old pitchers, will leave San Antonio about Feb. 19. The "first team" will leave later, and will include old players and new pitchers. After the preliminary work out in San Antonio the teams will play games in the following cities:

First team—March 16-17, Austin; 23, Galveston; 24, Houston; 25-26, New Orleans; 27, Montgomery; 28, Spartanburg; 29, Baltimore; 31, Newark, N. J.; April 7, Jersey City; 14, New York; 15, Brooklyn; 16, Stamford; March 23-30, Atlanta; April 1-2, New Orleans; 4-5, Mobile; 6-7, Montgomery; 8, Charlotte; 9, Baltimore; 10, Trenton, N. J.

NATIONALS TO MEET FEB. 13

NEW YORK—Announcement is made at National league headquarters that the reconvened annual meeting of the National league will be held in New York on Feb. 13. Such business as was left over from the December meeting will be transacted. Directly after this meeting the league will hold its schedule meeting.

CHICAGO OPENS AQUATIC SEASON AT NORTHWESTERN

Loss of Several Fast Men During Past Two Weeks Has Greatly Weakened Maroon Prospects

CHICAGO—Chicago and Northwestern open their swimming season at the Paterson gymnasium natatorium tonight with a swimming meet and water polo game. The Purple swimmers are not as strong as they were last year, but Chicago's ranks have been riddled by examinations and other depleting agencies, making the Maroons weak.

Chicago promised to have a good swimming team this year, but the best men have been lost during the holidays. Rundell, winner of last year's conference pingue, is out of competition for all seasons and Tuttle is the best available man now. Captain Siedoff will be strongest in the short swims, now that Lindsay and Keefe are out. Fonger is good in the breast stroke and relay and the back stroke will be well cared for by Kramer and Hollingsworth. The relay has lost the best men, but will be left to Siedoff, Fonger, Poague and Goodman. Both Mallen and Wadham, the best swimmers in the university have been lost to the freshman team, but will be back next year.

The Maroon polo team is in a little better shape and has about an even chance of winning, according to Coach White. The lineup will probably be Captain Chandler, Hruda and Clark, backs, Rademacher and Scruby, backs, and Kameran, guard, with Leach and possibly Kassulker for relief.

Chandler is a strong swimmer and aggressive. Scruby will make a first-class man, especially at guarding. Clark is a good aggressive forward and Hruda is a reliable, fast man. Rademacher, captain of the football team; and Kameran are both strong playing backs.

PENN WILL MEET PRINCETON CREW AGAIN THIS YEAR

NEW YORK—Announcement has just been made that Princeton and Pennsylvania will renew rowing relations which the two universities severed in 1884.

Manager Prior said Friday night on behalf of the Pennsylvania committee on rowing that a race has been arranged between the varsity eight-oared crews of Princeton and Pennsylvania during May, 1912, on a day not definitely fixed.

He said it was hoped that the race would be a forerunner of annual contests between the two universities on Carnegie lake and on the Schuylkill.

Pennsylvania and Princeton crews have not raced against each other since the intercollegiate regatta at Saratoga lake, July 7, 1884. After that race, rowing was abandoned by Princeton, but has lately been taken up again. The first race between the two universities was in 1879, in a contest for the Child's cup.

They met every year for the same cup until 1884, Pennsylvania being the winner of the cup in four of the six races, Princeton the winner once and Columbia once. In three intercollegiate events during these years Pennsylvania beat the Tigers.

PLAN A WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS MEETING

NEW YORK—Plans for a new world's championship scheme to replace the Davis cup competition in lawn tennis are to be discussed by representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, the United States and Australia at a conference to be held in Paris in July.

"The purpose of the conference," says the invitation from the president of the Union des Societes Francaises de Sports Athletiques, "is to decide whether it is desirable to institute a lawn tennis championship of the world, and if the answer is in the affirmative to formulate rules to govern the competition and to select a time and place for holding the first meeting."

For a number of years there has been talk of a world's championship lawn tennis meeting. It is felt that the Davis cup competition, while in a measure serving the purpose, has never done so fully, owing to its being a contest between nations instead of one between individuals.

RULES COMMITTEE TO MEET

Secretary E. K. Hall of the intercollegiate football rules committee issued notice Friday calling for a meeting of the rules committee in New York Feb. 2 and 3. It is understood that no radical changes will be made in the rules work out in San Antonio the teams will play games in the following cities:

J. M. WARD COMING TUESDAY

Word was received today at the Boston National League headquarters in the Paddock building that President Ward will be detained in New York by other business until Tuesday, but that he will come to Boston then accompanied by Mr. Gaffney.

C. C. N. Y. SWIMMERS WIN

NEW YORK—The swimming team of the College of the City of New York defeated the Cornell University team in a dual meet Friday night in the C. C. N. Y. pool, 39 to 14. City College took the water polo game, 22 to 2.

MANY ENTRIES FOR COAST ARTILLERY CORPS INDOOR MEET

Harvard, Brown, B. A. A. and Various High School Teams Coming to South Armory Jan. 27

WILL SCALE WALLS

The athletic committee for the coast artillery corps meet to be held in the South armory Jan. 27 have agreed to open the obstacle race to all military organizations. This event, together with the wall scaling contest should create considerable rivalry among the various military organizations.

In the wall scaling contest teams composed of eight men each fully equipped and with rifles start at the shot of the pistol, scale the wall and return to their original starting position. The time is taken as the last man over the wall crosses a given line. In this event an elaborate cup is offered to the winning team and medals for the individual members. In the obstacle race cups are given as first, second and third prizes.

The Classical high school of Worcester has entered a team in the meet. Manager Peters and Captain Dumphy have runners out every day working to get into condition. Captain Dumphy will enter in long distance events and will run in the relay team. Manager Peters is training for the three-mile run. Candidates for the relay team are Captain Dumphy, Manager Peters, Everett Brown, Frank Gardy, Ralph Smith, George Swartz.

Harvard's short distance relay team will race the Boston Athletic Association at the meet.

The indoor track at the South armory is the longest in New England. Unfortunately, it will have to be shortened after the meet. The war department is installing various guns on the floor of the armory which will require the shortening of the track in future meets.

Entry blanks for the meet have been forwarded to all athletic clubs throughout New England and the entries are coming in rapidly, guaranteeing one of the most successful meets of the winter. Benjamin Onsthus will manage the contest. Tickets have been distributed to the members of the coast artillery corps and a large advanced sale has been reported.

Among the entries for the meet are the Classical high school of Worcester, Dedham high school, Brown University Athletic Association, Harvard University Athletic Association and the Boston Athletic Association.

W. J. TRAVIS AND SLATER MATCHED AT PINEHURST

Beach and Robeson Also Playing in Semi-Final Round of Ninth Annual Midwinter Tournament

PINEHURST, N. C.—Walter J. Travis of Garden City is matched with Harold Slater of Fox Hills and I. S. Robeson of Oak Hill is pitted against Chisholm Beach of Fox Hills in the semi-final round today in the ninth annual midwinter golf tournament. The final also will be finished today.

Numerous keen matches added to the interest of the first and second match play rounds Friday, among the fastest a 20-hole win by Mr. Slater from C. W. Hartwell of Woodland.

In the second division competition was even keener. S. H. Martell, Jr. of Mont Royal, defeating P. S. MacLaughlin of Wykodale in a 21-hole match and T. B. Boyd of the Belle Reive Country Club winning from E. A. Johnston of the Baltimore Country Club on the nineteenth green.

PRESIDENT'S CUP

(First Round)

I. S. Robeson, Oak Hill, beat A. J. Watson, Dunwoody, 2 up and 1 to play.

F. T. Keating, Lenox, beat Alvin Lard, Chevy Chase, 1 up.

Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills, beat A. B. McManus, Bay, 4 up and 3 to play.

E. J. Spaulding, Wauhankie, beat H. C. Kayser, Scarsdale, 3 up and 2 to play.

C. N. Phillips, Greenwich Country, beat W. E. Trueblood, Huntington, 3 up and 1 to play.

Harold Slater, Fox Hills, beat C. W. Hartwell, Woodland, 1 up, 20 holes.

Robert Hunter, 1 up, beat J. D. Foy, Apalachicola, 4 up and 3 to play.

W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat N. W. Dean, Oakley, 6 up and 5 to play.

Robeson beat Keating, 5 up and 3 to play.

Beach beat Spaulding, 4 up and 3 to play.

Slater beat Phillips, 5 up and 2 to play.

Travis beat Hunter, 4 up and 3 to play.

NATIONAL LEAGUE UMPIRES

NEW YORK—It was announced today that the National League umpires for 1912 will be Klem, Johnstone, Brennan, Finneran, Rigler, Eason, Emalie, Bush and Owens. All were with the league last year except Owens, who was regarded as the best in the American Association. He will take Henry O'Day's place.

DARTMOUTH SEVEN AT BRAE-BURN

Unable to postpone the game scheduled to be played with Columbia, Monday, Dartmouth's hockey team is at Brae-Burn today, and will practise there today and Monday. Manager Erwin and Captain Wells with nine other players make up the squad.

FIX BOWDOIN-VERMONT GAME

BRUNSWICK, Me.—A football game between Bowdoin and the University of Vermont to be played at Portland on Nov. 16, was announced by the football management here Friday night,

College Hockey Leader Who Is Working Hard to Develop a Fast Seven



CAPT. CARL S. WELLS '12
Dartmouth hockey squad

PRINCETON AQUATIC TEAM PREPARES FOR GAME WITH CORNELL

New Jersey University expects to Make Fine Showing With Coach Sullivan Teaching the Candidates

SEVERAL VETERANS

PRINCETON, N. J.—The coming week will witness the opening of Princeton's swimming season with the Cornell meet in the university tank next Saturday evening. Yale at present seems the most formidable opponent of the Princeton aggregation or premier honors.

The prospects of the varsity team have been greatly brightened since last year by two acquisitions—the eligibility of the 1912 class team which defeated the Princeton coach and will be used by the Princeton team which defeated the varsity by good margins on two occasions last year and by the services of a professional coach in the person of Frank Sullivan, well known in swimming circles in New York. The "Sullivan crawl," named after Mr. Sullivan, has been evolved by the Princeton coach and will be used by all the Tiger swimmers this year. It is half trudge and half crawl, the major part of the impetus coming from the kick. A slow arm movement with a motion directly under the body instead of out to the side, an inhalation with every stroke, and a big roll by the body are its main features.

E. J. Cross '14 is easily the sensation of the Princeton swimmers this season. In several preliminary meets which have been held this week to determine the efficiency of the men Cross has done some remarkable swimming. In the 220-yard swim he broke the intercollegiate mark by negotiating the course in 2.37s. A few evenings later he covered the 100-yard course in 61.25s, just two fifths of a second slower than the intercollegiate record. His swimming in the meets here holds promises of new records in the near future. F. R. Cross '12, a brother of the Princeton star, is a close second to the younger fellow and has made some excellent time in the swimming events.

Capt. A. H. Gosnell '12 may be counted on for some victories in the 50-yard swim and R. M. Green '13, the prospective captain for next season, is a consistent swimmer in the 100-yard event. B. E. Barnes, a sophomore, made good on his freshman relay team and will make a strong bid for the team.

In the diving event G. K. Wight '13, a member of the football team; Horace Platt '12 and W. B. Myers '14 will be the Tiger's hopes. Princeton is not exceptionally strong in this department, and most of the points in the diving will probably be made by Wight, who did some good work last year. H. A. Barry '12, second only to Willis of Pennsylvania in the plunge, will make a good showing this season. Other considerations in the plunge are T. H. Robinson and H. G. Ewing, both sophomores.

A strong nucleus for the water polo team is left this season in Capt. W. W. Battles, G. K. Wight, A. McLanahan, R. W. Johnson and J. K. Bartlett Jr. The team last season met their only defeat of the winter at the hands of the championship Yale team, and then only after three extra periods had been played.

LAWRENCE MAKES A RECORD JUMP

All Harvard University records in the high jump were eclipsed Friday afternoon, when S. C. Lawrence, 1GF, cleared the bar at 6ft. 5in. in practice in the Hemenway gymnasium. The performance was witnessed by Coach Quinn of the field events and by one other spectator, and both vouch for the accuracy of their measurements. The mark set by Lawrence will not go as a college record, as it was not made in competition. While in college Lawrence was a member of the varsity track team and in 1910 tied for first place in the intercollegiate championships. In the national indoor championships in New York, Dec. 28, he carried off the first honors in the high jump.

B. A. A. VS. MONTREAL AT HOCKEY

Hockey enthusiasts will gather at the arena tonight to see the game between the Montreal A. A. and the Boston Athletic Association. It is expected generally that the Canadians will outclass the local men, as the Montreal seven is said to be one of the fastest amateur teams in the province of Quebec. However, the B. A. A. men are in fine condition and an excellent contest is assured.

COURT TENNIS MATCH TODAY

MAYOR HANNA OF DES MOINES TELLS HOW FREE PUBLIC MARKET HAS REDUCED PRICES OF FOOD

City Council Regulates Sales and Preserves Competition by Making It Unlawful to Resell at a Higher Price Any Article Purchased from Produce Vendors

POPULAR WITH FARMERS AND BUYERS

According to Mayor James R. Hanna of Des Moines, Ia., the supplying of food in that city at normal prices has been accomplished with the establishment of a city market place. The ordinance passed by the city council for that purpose contains certain features that aim at keeping the market from falling into the hands of exploiters. In the following statement Mayor Hanna outlines the policy and scope of the city market and assigns the causes that made its establishment necessary in Des Moines.

ACITY market is a sociological institution. It is intimately related to the whole industrial and economic problem of city life. It deeply affects not only the industrial and manufacturing interests, but also the economic and social well-being of the people at large.

A cheap market has the effect of a raise in wages. For that reason it means a great deal both to the wage earner and to the employer of labor. When the cost of the real necessities of life is low, laborers can afford to work for comparatively low wages. They cannot afford to work for ordinary wages when the cost of living is extraordinarily high.

Neither can manufacturers and other employers of labor make up this high cost of living by paying unduly high wages, especially when competing manufacturers in other cities have better conditions. The well-fed, contented workman is a better investment for his employer than one who is underfed and discontented. It was not until the manufacturing and commercial interests in Des Moines began to understand this fact that we were finally able to start the city market, although the subject had long been agitated among the people at large.

Finally, a market filled with an abundance of cheap and wholesome food has a still deeper-seated sociological value. A real slum district cannot exist alongside of a free, open market. The great variety, the wholesome condition and the generous quantities of foodstuffs at low prices, naturally offered on a market, if it is carefully guarded against the Shylocks, is guaranty of better social and physical conditions among the people.

Two Factors Raise Expenses

Two factors had been at work in Des Moines forcing living expenses to a high point. First was the general advance in cost of living, which applied here as elsewhere, resulting from the increased cost of many of the common necessities of life. This no doubt follows natural economic law and is due to the rapid increase of city population such as the wasting of the fertility of the soil, the wanton destruction of our great forests and the destruction of the great sheep and cattle ranges of the West by overfeeding.

Then, too, Des Moines has within a few years passed from a struggling country town to something of a city. A few years ago she readily drew from the immediate country side all needed farm produce at country prices. Within a few years the country side became unable to supply this demand for produce, and prices for it advanced to metropolitan standards and even greater. For example, but a few years ago eggs cost but little more in Des Moines than in outside country towns. In our recent investigation of prices it was found that eggs of doubtful age retailed in Des Moines for 20 cents a dozen, while country prices throughout the state ranged at from 8 cents to as low as 5 cents a dozen for strictly fresh eggs.

Besides these two forces which conspired to increase the cost of living in Des Moines, it was strongly asserted by many that there was at work a food trust consisting of the retail grocers, wholesale grocers, commission men, the creameries, the butter and egg houses and the peddlers. Whatever the truth of this matter may be, the effect was just the same as if there were such a combination. In our city of less than a hundred thousand there are 297 grocery stores and at least as many more places selling fresh fruit, canned meats, fruits and vegetables and bakers' products. Six or seven hundred such establishments all trying to pay rents, clerk hire, cost of delivery and a little profit, naturally increased prices, all of which had finally to come out of the pockets of the people, and no doubt contributed greatly to our cost of living.

These interests naturally opposed the public market and for a long time had the sympathy of other business interests on the ground of mutual protection, and for a long time defeated the undertaking. Finally, however, manufacturers and other business interests employing labor began to feel the necessity of easier living conditions for labor, else they could not meet the competition from other cities, where better conditions exist. The newspapers joined in the crusade, and what had long been advocated in certain quarters but had as long mysteriously failed of materialization, sprang into existence full grown.

Farmers Throng Market

The first day of the public market in Des Moines there were 24 wagons, thronged with eager buyers. The word was carried to the farmers for miles around. The second day there were more than 70 wagons. Since that time the average daily attendance is from

140 to 225 vehicles, ranging from the low cart drawn by a donkey to the costly touring car. The people of all classes turn out in thousands and it is no doubt this spirit of cooperation that contributes so largely to the success of the undertaking.

The market opens at 5 o'clock in the morning and by that hour dozens of farmers are there with a variety of vegetables and produce. By 6 o'clock most of the produce is on the market and thousands of buyers are there with their baskets, carriages, automobiles, baby carriages, in fact anything which can be made to receive quantities of vegetables and produce.

There was a feeling before the market was inaugurated that the housewives would not leave their customary duties to journey perhaps miles to the market. This fear kept a large number of producers away for a few days. However, within a very short time the demand was much greater than the supply and any one who has any vegetables or produce for sale now is glad to bring them to the market place.

The establishment of market places will mean, therefore, a further step in the direction of intensified farming. The gardeners who farm well small tracts of 10 acres or thereabouts are the really prosperous ruralists around market cities. Farmers in this vicinity in the past have not taken advantage of their opportunities to secure large returns from small tracts, but the opening of the market has stimulated them to plan for the future along this line. In time it will also draw in the farmers with their produce for many miles around, as it is already beginning to do, in these two ways greatly increasing the number of people who come to the city to do their buying as well as their selling.

Merchants Benefited

The public market should, therefore, in the long run prove a benefit to the merchants as well as to the public at large.

Cheap produce on the market leaves the purchaser with more money to spend for the staple articles of food and clothing to be had only at the stores.

There will of necessity be some readjustments of business. A leading grocer reports an astonishing reduction in the number of his sales, but he is already planning a new store adjoining the market to sell staple groceries in bulk packages at greatly reduced prices. He will

greatly reduce rents and clerk hire, cut out delivery expenses and sell for cash. Others will be compelled to introduce new economies into their business and still others will be compelled to go into other lines of business. But the total results after their business readjustments promise to be cheaper prices and therefore more of the necessities of life for the people, and at the same time at least a moderate increase in the aggregate business of our merchants.

There are two distinct phases to the successful city market, both provisions being absolutely necessary to the complete success of the undertaking. In Des Moines we have only the curb market at present, the farmers backing up the curb and disposing of their foodstuffs. Early next spring we propose building a large, well lighted and well ventilated market house, including booths for the sale of fish, oysters, meats, milk, butter, fruits, etc.

Every precaution must be taken to keep the market for the producer and the consumer. Natural interests hostile to the market will make every endeavor to undermine it, but our ordinance takes every possible precaution to forestall such an outcome. Old market cities, which have allowed the commission men or combines to gain control of the markets, are sending representatives to Des Moines to learn how we are able to preserve competition.

Lower-Prices Prevail

Reductions of from 20 to 50 per cent

prices have been recorded since the opening of the market in Des Moines.

The grocers were forced to lower their prices in order to be able to compete at all. New potatoes sold in the stores at 60 and 65 cents a peck the day before the market opened, but the price promptly dropped to 40 and 50 cents on the opening day. There were large quantities of cooking apples to be had at from 15 to 25 cents for a half bushel, while the stores had been receiving for the same kind of apples from 40 to 50 cents. An instance was cited where a farmer sold 40 bushels of apples on the market for double what he would have gotten at the store, and yet for half what the consumer would have paid at the store.

The price of cabbage in the stores had been three pounds for 25 cents, but the market quickly reduced this to 5 cents for heads weighing more than a pound.

When the grocers quoted new onions at three bunches for 10 cents large quantities were to be found on the market

City Ordinance Prohibits Monopoly

A DISTINGUISHING feature of the Des Moines ordinance for the regulation of selling food in the public market is contained in section 7, which reads as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to buy or contract for any article on its way to or intended for the market with the intention of selling it again at a higher price; and no person shall sell or offer or expose for sale in the market any such article so purchased or contracted for by him, or knowing the same to have been so purchased or contracted for by any other person. No person shall in the market, by agent or otherwise, buy or receive, or engage, promise or propose to buy, accept or receive or negotiate in any way for buying, accepting or receiving any article for the purpose or with the intent of reselling the same, and no person shall dissuade or attempt to dissuade any person from bringing provisions or any other proper article to the market, or persuade or try to persuade any person to enhance the price of any article brought by such person to the market, or attempt in any manner to forestall the market."

The superintendent of markets is also empowered to arrest any person who violates any of the regulations respecting the city market."

There is the further provision that "it shall be the duty of the superintendent of markets, upon request, to assign places in the market for all persons requesting the same, and in the event the grounds and places herein designated for the market shall, at any time, be inadequate to accommodate persons attending the market, it shall be lawful for such persons, under the supervision of the superintendent of markets, to stand on such other places as may from time to time be designated by resolution of the council."

at from two to four bunches for 5 cents. Strictly fresh eggs were offered at the market for 16 cents a dozen. At the stores 20 cents a dozen was asked for eggs which were not guaranteed to be fresh. Prices on cucumbers, tomatoes, carrots, sweet corn, melons, blackberries and other articles offered on the market showed the same marked difference.

AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

At the meeting of the Old and New Club of Malden, last Tuesday, a brief business session was followed by a group of solos on the clarinet by Dr. H. E. Wright, of Clifton street, accompanied by Mrs. Frank L. Locke.

A lecture on "Alexander Hamilton" by Melville C. Freeman was given.

Next Tuesday the regular business meeting will be held.

The federation conference of the state committee on industrial and social conditions will be held Jan. 20 in the New England Woman's Club rooms at 2 p.m.

Preceding an entertainment and social given to the members of the Harmony Club of Greenwood, Mass., by Miss Bessie Green, Monday evening, at Forest street, Greenwood, a business meeting was held at which the following officers were elected: President, Henrietta Potter; vice-president, Gertrude Allen; treasurer, Katherine Doane and secretary, Ethel Hartley. Features of the entertainment were the impersonations and vocal numbers of George Ireland of Boston.

Mrs. Mae D. Frazer will give an address before the members of the Norumbega Club on Jan. 16, at the home of the president, Mrs. Nelson M. Wood, 72 High street, Charlestown.

Melville C. Freeman will lecture before the members of the club on Jan. 20, and his address will be followed by a food sale at which a musical program will be given.

At Memorial hall, Charlestown, last Saturday, the club celebrated its nineteenth anniversary. The entertainment was in charge of Mrs. Nelson M. Wood, president; Mrs. A. A. Fales, vice-president, and Mrs. Ezra R. Fisher as hostess. Mrs. Alvin A. Bailey, who is on the board of the general federation, addressed the club.

A musical program was a feature of the afternoon and the items included vocal solos by Mrs. Rita Howard Dodge and Webster Chandler and music by the Arion orchestra. In the receiving line were Mrs. Nelson M. Wood and Mrs. Adelaide B. Kimmell, Mrs. May Knight Southwell and Mrs. Gertrude Bartlett, past presidents of the club. Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey of Newton was also in the receiving line.

It was decided at the monthly meeting of the Hyde Park Current Events Club on Wednesday to contribute a sum of money toward the general federation endowment fund. Current events were given by Miss Brida Holmes and a group of songs were rendered by Miss Emily Wilson of South Boston at the meeting. Mrs. Edgar Runnels described her trip to California. Jan. 17 Sylvester A. Long will lecture on "Lightning and Toothpicks." Miss Mary A. Knight will present current events.

Under the direction of the Girls' High School Association offers the annual "Old Home Night" of the association was held in the school hall, Thursday evening.

PLANS OUTLINED FOR NEW BUILDING

The West Newton Women's Educational Club held its regular meeting yesterday in Players hall, West Newton.

The afternoon was in charge of Mrs. Robert Gorton, chairman of the department of social science and there was an address by Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, followed by a lecture by Miss Emma Latimer Fall, A. B., LL. B.

Miss Grace Chamberlain will give a reading on "Mater" before the members of New Hampshire's Daughters on Jan. 20, in the Hotel Vendome.

The January "At Home" of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government for members and friends will be held Tuesday at 4 p.m., in the office of the association, 585 Boylston street. The special guest will be G. C. Henderson, treasurer of the Harvard

Meyer Jonasson & Co

Tremont and Boylston Streets

Sale Begins Monday Jan. 15

TWO GREAT SALES

800 New High-Grade Suits, Coats, Gowns, Waists and Furs At ABOUT ONE-HALF Price

Also a Mark-Down Sale of the Balance of Our Winter Stock at 30% to 60% Reductions

THE REASON Just now the manufacturers' business in New York is dull, but in order to keep their help busy, and to use all remaining winter materials, they are willing to make garments without any profit whatever:

This unusual event is more of a Manufacturers' Sale than ours; we are taking advantage of their losses.

DENVER IS PREPARING FOR ACTIVE WORK ON CITY'S NEW CIVIC CENTER

While Bond Issue Is Being Arranged by Park Commission a Special Committee Will Consult Experts

ADJOINING CAPITOL

DENVER. Col.—Active work on the Denver civic center, a general outline of which has already been decided upon, will be begun just as soon as bonds can be issued for the purchase of land adjoining the capitol building.

At the next meeting of the park commission the question of the form of the bonds is to be discussed and probably will be settled. At the same time the interest rate will be fixed and the sale of the bonds arranged.

While the bonds are under consideration by one committee of the board another committee will be at work with experts on plans for the improvement of the civic center tract, according to a writer in Municipal Facts, the official city paper of Denver. Frederick Mac-

Monnies, the sculptor who drew and also designed the Pioneer monument, writes that he will be in Denver shortly after the first of the year. He will be consulted in reference to the improvement of the plaza, and other well known authorities will be called into conference on the subject. Mr. MacMonnies is coming here to see the monument, which he considers one of his best works of art, but the mayor and the park board will discuss civic center plans with him during his stay.

Extent of Plan

Taking in the capitol grounds from Grant street to Broadway the civic center will virtually extend east and west a distance of five blocks, or from Grant street to Bannock, and one block in the other direction, not including the Bates triangle, the corresponding one facing Fourteenth avenue, and the Pioneer monument triangle and the one corresponding to that at Fourteenth and Broadway.

The selection of the site for a civic center adjoining the capitol will no doubt add millions to the value of the state's property. From the capitol building one of the grandest mountain views in the world

may be had. The building of the civic center will forever preserve and protect this view, an asset of the state and city which many cities would give much to possess. Had another location for the civic center been decided upon, and the block on Broadway opposite the capitol grounds been continued as private property, there is hardly any question but that tall buildings would have shut out the mountain view.

TRACTION FUNDS SOUGHT

It has been proposed that the entire franchise payment of the tramway company next year, amounting to \$60,000, be turned over to the civic improvement fund, but whether this can be done or not will depend upon the state of the finances. It has been practically decided that the buildings on the site shall be razed only a half block at a time, as the work of beautification will be undertaken by degrees.

The first buildings to be removed will probably be the Wilson warehouse and other property at Colfax and Broadway. Opposite the Pioneer monument it is proposed to erect a monument that will harmonize with the latter, in concrete. The Bates triangle and the triangle opposite, between Fourteenth and Thirteenth avenues, will form the two courts of honor. Beyond these ideas nothing definite has been decided upon outside of the general plan.

Outcome Gratifying

Real-estate men, merchants and business men of all classes are gratified over the successful outcome of the civic center legal proceedings and it is freely asserted that the realization of the project will place Denver well up in the front rank of the beautiful cities of the world.

Already the effect of the settlement of the case has been felt in commercial circles. There has been improvement in the real estate market and many important deals for the transfer of property and new buildings, which have been delayed, pending a final decision in the suit, are about to be consummated.

CLAY COMPANIES SELL TO COMBINE

PITTSBURGH—By the provisions of a merger involving \$1,800,000 the National Fireproofing Company has acquired the properties of the Great Eastern Clay Company at South River, N. J., and will take over active conduct of the company's three big plants. The terms of purchase are being protected by an issue of bonds on the property acquired.

Acquisition of the new properties will increase the output of the burnt clay products concern 100,000 tons annually. There is to be no increase in the capital stock of the National Fireproofing Company.

SOCIALIST MAYER PLANS REVISIONS

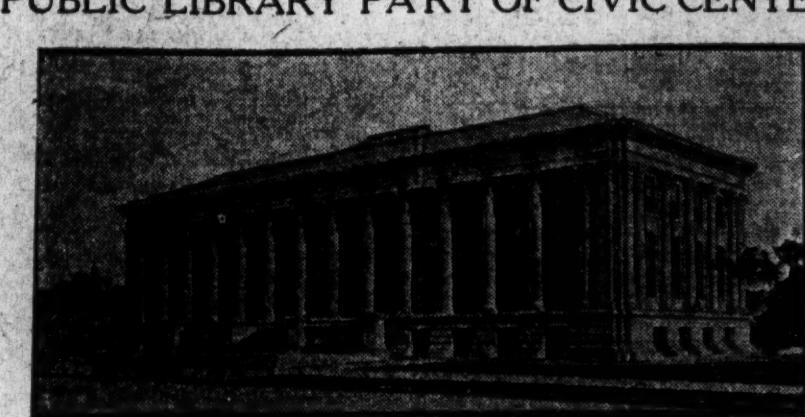
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Mayor George R. Dunn, Socialist, has called into consultation here Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee, and a number of experts from New York, in an endeavor to bring about an up-to-date revision of business methods in municipal departments.

GUATEMALA WAR PLANS DENIED

WASHINGTON—Senor Joaquin Menendez, minister of Guatemala to the United States, denies the recently published reports that his government is contemplating any military movement against Salvador.

A TUB OF CLOTHES washed in three minutes. VACUUM PROCESS. Price \$3.50. Domestic Utilities. 353 Boylston Street, Boston.

One of Denver's finest buildings, which is situated in area to be developed



LLEWSAC LODGE, TEMPORARY HOME FOR WOMEN, IS REAL HIVE OF INDUSTRY

Apiary, Loom Room and Big Chicken Plant Busy at Bedford Frances E. Willard Settlement

PROVING A SUCCESS

OH, what a beautiful view! The speakers were gazing from the cupola of Llewsac lodge out over a broad expanse of fields, river and woods upon which shone the clear, mild light of the December noonday sun. The picture stretched away for miles in every direction, bounded only by the dark green of dimly guessed at hilltops. The sparkle of the river was repeated here and there in flashes of light from tiny half hidden brooks, and over all brooded the quiet that belongs essentially to the country on a cloudless day.

The peace and beauty of this panorama expressed well the security and quiet joy felt by the inmates of the lodge, not merely that day but every day of their sojourn far from the turmoil of the busy city. There may be some who never heard of Llewsac Lodge and to them it may be said that the

A place to rest a moment.
To draw a long, long breath.
Before the forward movement,
That takes the hills next crest;
A camping-ground, a quiet
Spot where weary travelers
Find heartening by the way.

Opened at Bedford in March, 1910, as an industrial center of the Frances E. Willard settlement, Llewsac Lodge has successfully carried out the purpose for which it was founded by providing a temporary home for scores of better class women who need judicious help. The lodge is unlike any other home of its kind, in that it is open only to women between 40 and 60; and it is not a charitable institution, for the guests are given an opportunity to earn their board. The work is planned so that each member of the big family at the lodge may have something to do that she really enjoys. Deserving women who are out of work or out of funds or only need encouragement and fresh realization of their own possibilities, find in the lodge a pleasant home life, and are tided over what would otherwise be a period of defeat until they again see things as they are and not as they seem to be, and they return to the workaday world with renewed hope.

Estate of 136 Acres

What the women do to earn their expenses while at the lodge can best be understood by a visit to that place, which occupies an estate of 136 acres, including meadows, woodland, berry patches and cranberry bogs. The estate, of course, was originally a farm and still retains this character with the addition of a preserving plant, a loom room, an apiary and a chicken plant.

The beginnings of an extensive flower garden give promise of a fragrant bower that will be a source of pleasure both to those who have the care of it and to those who come merely to enjoy its beauty.

The prosperity of the farm has been well set forth in the December bulletin of the settlement, from which we quote the following paragraph:

"We have harvested hay and field corn sufficient for our three horses and four cows. The bins in our vegetable cellar are filled to overflowing with potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, squashes and cabbages, and the beans for baking and the pumpkins for pies are on hand. Six pigs are fattening for market and we are making ready winter quarters for our quintet of sheep. Indeed we feel very much like real farmerettes, since we women of the farm have superintended all the harvesting and winter plans without a head man."

The preserving plant is a well equipped three-room cottage located in a three quarter acre of small fruits, blackberries, raspberries and currants. Last summer more than 1100 quarts of preserves and pickles were put up in a sanitary way and bottled in glass. These canned goods are used at the lodge and settlement and are sold to housekeepers who wish to purchase such products at exceptionally reasonable prices and at the same time to be sure of obtaining goods as carefully prepared as those put up in their own homes. The price per quart for these delicacies ranges from 25 to 50 cents and the list includes ruby melon preserve, crab apple jelly, green tomato mincemeat, canned peaches, pears and plums. If there is anything that delights the heart of a domestic woman it is to watch rows of clear jelly, canned fruit and pickles appearing under the work of her busy hands; for she feels the satisfaction that comes from having done a thing well and she knows that she is providing, for the needs of winter. The women at Llewsac lodge who had the privilege last year of assisting in the preserving plant enjoyed themselves to the utmost, and well may they be proud of the fruit of their endeavors.

Work of the Loom Room

The same compliment may be paid the women who work in the loom room, which is located in Harvey cottage just back of the lodge. There cheerful quarters are provided for the weaving of linens, table scarfs, belts, sofa pillow covers, bags, draperies, portieres, and cotton, woolen and silk rugs. Everything produced there gives evidence of a faithful striving for the end indicated in the Llewsac lodge trade-mark "Perfection our aim." Designs pleasing to the fastidious taste both in form and color make these hand-woven fabrics and rugs highly attractive, and when the visitor leaves that she has the privilege of purchasing any-

thing that especially strikes her fancy or can send material of her own to be made up into a rug of any size she orders, the broad usefulness of the lodge is clearly realized. One notes with surprise that truly beautiful rugs are made there at small expense. There are sober colored rugs of brown and gray and green, gay rugs of crimson and blue, dainty rugs of white with borders in light pink and blue and they are washable and durable. The women find the making of the rugs an easy, pleasant occupation in the winter months.

Another industry that makes a special appeal in these days of high prices for fresh eggs is the raising of chickens. The lodge has a splendid plant consisting of 27 finely planned henhouses, six colony houses, an incubator cellar, grain room and work room. At present the lodge owns over 400 hens and chickens, and even the visitor who knows nothing of poultry raising is duly impressed by the splendid showing made by these Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. One cannot help thinking that the women at the lodge are fortunate indeed to have a home where fresh eggs are always to be had and chicken dinners are possible any day in the year. When the settlement had its annual open house day on Dec. 30, last, Llewsac lodge chickens at 75 cents a plate were served at the dinner hour as a special inducement to the gentlemen to invest their money. It is probable that the poultry industry will become more and more popular at the lodge, for it has a delightful fascination that both city and country women find it difficult to resist.

It is often true that the wages earned are too small to permit any saving, and it is also a fact that the wage-earner frequently has others to support. On the other hand, the Llewsac lodge directors say that thoughtless extravagance is displayed among even the poorest classes and wise economy is as yet almost an unknown virtue. Their experience leads them to believe that a second Benjamin Franklin is needed to impress upon the American people the simple truth of the old saying that "a penny saved is a penny earned," or a second Dickens to depict another Micawber who shall illustrate for the average American wage-earner the error of his ways.

The capable general manager of the lodge, for whom it is named, is Miss Caroline M. Caswell. The other residents are Mrs. Myra L. Higgins, Miss M. Louise Cutler, superintendent of the weaving industry, and Miss Annie J. Ross, superintendent of the chicken industry.

Lodge a Busy Place

Within the walls of the home happy hours are passed in different kinds of "tuck-up" work, such as crocheting, sewing and stringing tags. In fact, there is always something there to do and no one is in bondage to the thought that perhaps her days of usefulness are over. And in the evenings when supper is over and the work all finished, there is a sweet rest period for Bible reading, song and prayer, and after that, an hour or two for quiet reading and music before the members say good-night and retire. Besides serving as a temporary home for older women the lodge offers its hospitality in the summer months to the girls at the city settlement. Again we quote from the December bulletin: "As a summer home for girls the lodge has proved itself a success. The young people love to come, dread to depart, and look back to the vacation days passed with longing to repeat them. Something more than the desire for pleasure this is, too, we must believe, for we know from the lips of these dear girls themselves that in many cases they go back to their work after their brief sojourn among us with higher ideals and strengthened aspirations for life's best things."

Since its establishment the lodge has received applications for admission from far more women than it could accommodate, and so the directors concluded some time ago that a dormitory must be built in order to meet the situation. For this purpose \$5000 already has been pledged. In the new building the rooms will be single. Each occupant thus may feel at liberty to arrange the furnishings of her room just as she chooses and may keep the windows up or down to suit her fancy. Some unfurnished rooms will be provided for those who contemplate re-

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

When the Wolcott school for girls of Denver, Col., was incorporated in 1898 its central thought was to found a high-class college preparatory school. This ideal has been closely adhered to and its graduates have taken honors in some of the eastern colleges, but as the school has increased a decided step has been taken in developing the curriculum to meet the needs of a large number of pupils who look forward to special study or travel. The whole influence of the school is to lead students to look upon all life as opportunity for the continued cultivation of intelligence and the highest ideals of womanliness, and upon the school as a means of helping them higher and not as a place of so-called "finishing."

With its 47 academic courses it is almost a university in scope even if preparatory in purpose. It has a kinder-

garten and graded department leading to the academic. The faculty includes 25 teachers and only native teachers instruct in the foreign languages. The school has a music department and an art studio and ample laboratories for chemical and other related work. It also has a fully equipped gymnasium, bowling alleys, Swedish apparatus and summer swimming pool.

The school is not conducted for personal gain or profit but to build up the best possible school on a self-supporting basis. The trustees expend in extension and improvements all that it earns. Their policy is to secure the best available and charge whatever is necessary to cover the expense.

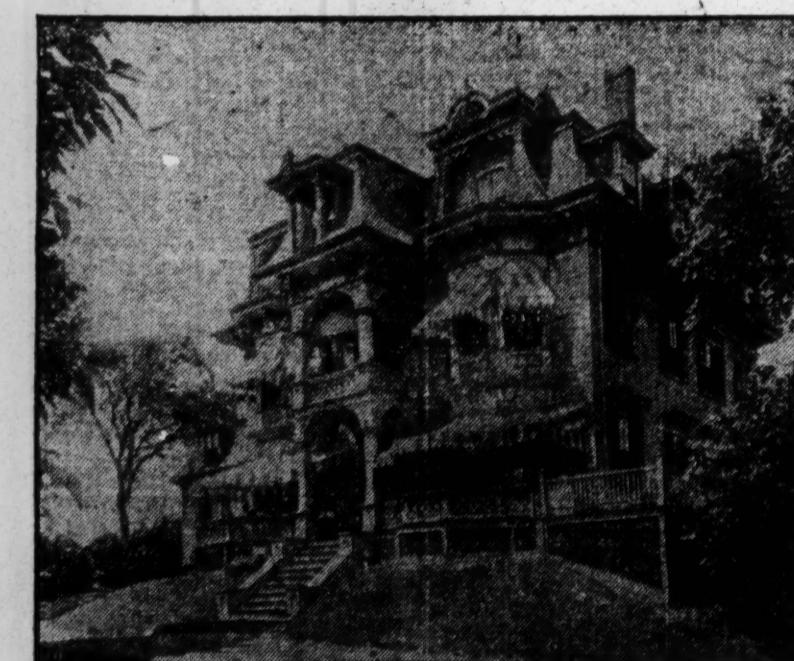
The school is non-sectarian but there is a definite study of the Bible for the older pupils, and daily prayer at the opening of school. It has a total enrollment of 300 pupils a year, most of whom are day pupils residing in Denver, but about 20 boarding students are received into Miss Wolcott's home. Her house is comfortably furnished and fitted with all modern conveniences.

Pupils who have reached the academic department usually have decided whether or not to enter college. The aims of the candidate for college and of the pupil not intending to go to college are so different their high school work should follow different lines and distinct courses are laid out for them at the Wolcott school.

The main difference lies in the fact that the colleges desire that the years of high school work should be considered mainly as preparatory, that mental power be developed and the pupil taught how to study in order to take advantage of the superior opportunities which the colleges offer. On the other hand the girl not going to college should have a larger number of subjects of general culture than is given during this same period to the college candidate and should have ample time to pursue them beyond the rudiments. Some require mental maturity and cannot be studied to advantage earlier. The broader subjects and more mature work naturally result in making the course sometimes occupy five years. This longer period has many advantages, one of which is the opportunity it gives for a close study of music when it is so desired.

The Hon. John Campbell is president of the school. With him on the executive committee are Frederick O. Vaille, John L. Stearns, Anna L. Wolcott, Samuel F. Rathvon.

"Voice cultivation should not be confined to the singers," says Miss Mary Hussey, an instructor in the speaking voice. "What we need is the teacher for the conversational voice. There are many singing teachers of elocution but real vocal training for every day use is almost an unknown thing. Such cultivation ought to be included in every girl's education for the conversational voice comes before the singing and lends a girl great charm. Shakespeare has said a woman's voice should be soft and mellow. If so the American realization of a lovely voice is far from perfect. Listen to your own speaking tones and you will hear the hard, strident coloring which is known across the water as 'the Amer-



Llewsac lodge, overlooking a broad expanse of fields and woods, furnishes an attractive picture



Loom room at Llewsac lodge, where busy women make rugs and linens and other things of useful nature

1851

OUR GREAT 61st Birthday Sale

WILL TAKE PLACE EARLY NEXT WEEK

We Promise Our Patrons at That Time
More Bargains and Better Bargains Than Ever Offered Before

WATCH THE DAILY PAPERS FOR DETAILS—AND WAIT FOR THIS WONDERFUL SALE

Jordan Marsh Company

1912

ican voice." The faults of the American voice are so many we seem to think them a natural part of the nation, but this is not so. It is an accumulation of bad vocal habits that has made the musical voice rare. The art of singing ought to include the art of speaking, but it seldom does, for many of our finest singers have unmusical voices in conversation. Purity of accent plays a great part in the drama, why should it not in the social world? A woman may be plain and outwardly unattractive, but if her speaking voice is mellow and musical she will have a charm which mere physical beauty cannot surpass."

Miss Hussey achieves her results with her pupils largely through the study of Shakespeare. She works from the standpoint of the mental, believing that mental cultivation is the main factor in producing the pleasing voice. While she includes deep breathing and corrective gymnastics in her work she places her emphasis upon the study of Shakespeare and such other writers as Dickens and Kipling. There is nothing so moderate and tempers the speaking voice, she believes, as the study of Shakespeare's heroines.

Miss Hussey was for a number of years instructor in the private schools of New Bedford, Mass., and the State Normal school for teachers in Lowell, Mass. She now has her studio at 34 Newbury street, Boston.

Radical reductions in men's suits and overcoats are to be noted in the stock of A. Shuman & Co. of Washington street. Many odd lots and incomplete lines of high-grade garments left from the recent rush of selling have been marked down for quick clearance. The suits and overcoats include all grades carried the silk-lined and the triple-milled Carr's Melton. Shuman's corner is well known to every shopper in Boston. It is not necessary to point the place wherever it can be squeezed in. C. B. Moller, Inc., of Cambridge is presenting some lovely furniture suitable for this room or the cottage dining-room. For a family living in a small apartment it is equally appropriate. The lines are simple and dignified carried out in white enamel and cane. Nothing more dainty or inviting can be thought of, either for the morning meal in a large house or the evening meal in a small one.

While in the maddening maze of things, And tossed by storm and flood,
To one fixed trust my spirit clings,
I know that God is good."

Wrote the beloved New England poet, John Greenleaf Whittier. The beautiful words have been set to music

by Herbert Johnson and may be heard sung over household tasks, hummed in the brief pauses of a busy day at the office, or poured forth by the soloist at church on Sunday.

Mr. Johnson has set a number of favorite poems to music. One is "Face to Face," another, "I'm a Pilgrim," "The Eternal Goodness," "The Endless Day." Most of them are religious. They are of pleasing melody, sweet and simple, appropriate for church services but not too difficult to be learned and sung for the pleasure of the family circle. They are published by the Waldo Music Company of 235 West Newton street, Boston.

In the suit department for young girls at McCrery's New York stores are to be found full length black broadcloth coats with deep shawl collar of black velvet, great reduced from the usual figures. They are lined and interlined, making them good and warm. They are for girls from 14 to 16 years of age. For the same age are full length coats of the button-to-the-neck model. Other models also are to be found, all of excellent materials.

In the boys' clothing department are bargains in all kinds of garments for boys' suits, reefers and overcoats. Norfolk and double-breasted jacket suits with knickerbocker trousers are made of mixed cheviots and worsteds.

The breakfast-room with its small dimensions and sunny window and its dainty furniture is coming to be a feature in every house that is big enough to afford such a luxury. The stately dining-room with its heavy oak or mahogany is found to be a little overpowering for the fruit and cereal that make up the average breakfast, and the cosier apartment is beginning to take its place wherever it can be squeezed in. C. B. Moller, Inc., of Cambridge is presenting some lovely furniture suitable for this room or the cottage dining-room. For a family living in a small apartment it is equally appropriate. The lines are simple and dignified carried out in white enamel and cane. Nothing more dainty or inviting can be thought of, either for the morning meal in a large house or the evening meal in a small one.

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CAXTON VOLUME
BRINGS \$8000 AT
HOE BOOK AUCTION

NEW YORK—The first half of part II of the Robert Hoe library sale was concluded in the Anderson Auction Company's rooms Friday evening. The two sessions on Friday brought \$39,504. The total so far for part II is \$229,924. The grand total to date is \$1,226,910.

A collection of 17 printed "Horae," from the presses of Aldus Manutius, Geoffroy Tory, Oliver Mallard, and other printers, brought a total of \$4,850. The highest prices in this lot were: \$1100 paid by Bernard Quaritch for a copy printed by Mallard in Paris in 1542; \$810 by the same bidder for an "Hours," issued from the press of Tory in Paris in 1531, and \$525 each for examples from the presses of Aldus, Venice, 1497, and Simon du Bois, Paris, 1527.

The highest price reached at the afternoon session was \$8000, brought by a copy of Ralph Higden's "Polyeronicon," translated by William Caxton, and issued by him from his press at Westminster in 1482. It is a perfect copy with the exception of blank leaves 1, 246, and 450, which are missing. This was bought by George D. Smith. It is not known for whom he was acting.

DANCE HELD BY
HELLENIC SOCIETY

The Hellenic Society of the New England Conservatory of Music held their second annual dancing party at Horticultural hall last night. The hall was decorated with college banners and the conservatory colors.

In the receiving line were Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Flanders, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bennett, Herbert Jenny, representing the Sinfonia; Miss Cleo Parmelee of Mu Phi Epsilon Sorority, Miss Gladys Pitcher of Alpha Chi Omega sorority and Miss Helen Fair of Mu Phi Gamma. The dance committee included Miss Elizabeth Wood, Miss Ruth Lucas, Mrs. Genevieve Baker and Harry Barnes.

Not for Any One Class

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Clean Daily Newspaper for All Who Read

UNIFORM PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXATION OBJECT OF NEW BILL

(Continued from page one)

appropriated annually \$50,000 to establish free state scholarships in colleges and universities of Massachusetts under direction of the board of education. Also a bill to fix the salary of the clerk of Holyoke police court at \$2000. Also bill that the highway commission expend \$75,000 for the improvement of the highway over Hoosac mountain between North Adams and Charlemont.

Senator Schofield of Ipswich, that street railway companies equip their cars with lifting jacks and emergency tools, under penalty of not exceeding \$100 for failure so to do.

Senator Vinson, petition of Charles E. Folsom that poll tax payers in Boston not assessed on April 1, in order to establish right to assessment shall make oath that they were residents of Boston on that day.

Senator Stearns of Cambridge, of the Cambridge Electric Light Company, to amend its charter to permit it to produce, buy and sell electricity, steam and other forces for light, heat and power.

Senator Schofield, of the General Charitable Society of Newburyport that it may hold real and personal estate to the amount of \$5000.

Senator Bennett of Saugus, that the prosecuting attorney of the commonwealth be present or represented at hearings upon petitions for pardons in cases of felony.

Senator Vinson, to amend the law for statement of taxes that the court have power to abate if the complainant has complied with all the provisions of law.

Senator Hatton of Boston, that a commission be appointed to investigate the matter of pensions.

Senator Schofield, that the salary of the justice of the third district court of Essex shall be \$900 a year; also that a gratuity of \$125 be paid to each Massachusetts veteran of the civil war; also that unpaid water bills be a lien on estates.

Senator Quigley of Holyoke, for a sitting of the superior court at Holyoke and Westfield for naturalization cases.

Senator Eldridge of Yarmouth, that the minimum salaries of the judge and register of probate and insolvency for any county shall be \$1800 for the judge and \$1600 for the register from Jan. 1, 1912.

Senator Hunt of Worcester, of William T. Forbes, that if the probate of a will is assented to by the widow or widower, and by all the heirs at law and next of kin, it may be allowed without testimony.

Senator Mulligan of Natick, that there be paid James Hogan of Ashland, not exceeding \$1500 for extra work on the Quincy boulevard.

Senator Stearns of Cambridge, of Warren F. Spalding, to place appointments of heads of departments and assistant assessors in Cambridge under the civil service.

Senator Barnes of Weymouth, to require filing of a bond in suits for the collection of debts or recovery of damages.

Senator Eldridge of Yarmouth, to incorporate the Yarmouth Water Company to supply that town with water. Also a bill to permit the Barnstable Water Company to sell water to the Yarmouth company.

Senator Barlow of Lowell, to authorize that city to construct, maintain, purchase, operate and lease conduits for electric wires, cables and conductors.

Senator Brown of Medford, to authorize the Norton Water Company to hold real estate not exceeding \$50,000.

Senator Allen of Melrose, of Amos W. Shepard, for a boulevard from Broadway park, Somerville, to the Charles river.

Senator Barnes of Weymouth, to amend the fire cracker law to make it apply to crackers exceeding 3½, instead of 2½ inches.

Senator Allen of Melrose, to authorize any city or town in the state of less than 200,000 inhabitants to construct, operate and maintain conduits for electrical wires, cables and conductors.

Senator Schoonmaker of Ware, to incorporate the Granby Water Company to acquire the title to land and water power in that town known as the "Aldrich woolen mills," to supply electricity for light, heat and power in Granby and Belchertown. Also a bill to provide that except in Suffolk the fees and expenses of sheriffs and officers arresting persons who ride without right on freight trains, locomotives, etc., shall be paid by the county in which the offense is committed.

Senator Nason of Haverhill, to regulate the sale and sealing of weights and measures and charges for sealing the same. Also to establish the number of pounds in a bushel weight of string beans, shell beans, peas, dandelions, spinach, beet greens, kale, parsley and peppers.

Senator Hunt of Worcester, petition of Hugh F. O'Rourke, that the voters of Worcester may accept \$75,000 from Andrew Carnegie to establish three branch libraries in that city providing the latter furnishes the sites.

Senator Stearns of Cambridge, to provide a fine of not exceeding \$100, imprisonment not exceeding 60 days, for whoever knowingly keeps and sells improper food, meat, fish or vegetables. Also a bill that the sheriff of Middlesex shall receive annually \$300 for his traveling expenses.

Senator Allen of Melrose, that a judge of probate performing duty in a county other than his own shall be paid \$25 a day for his services.

Senator Stearns, on petition of Gen. Hugh Bancroft that the commonwealth fats in South Boston shall, if leased for

business purposes, be taxed by the city of Boston to the lessees thereof in the same manner as if they were owned by said lessees.

Bills Filed in House

These additional bills and petitions were filed in the office of the clerk of the House today:

Of John L. Bates and others, to retire on half-pay officers of the superior and supreme courts who have served for 20 years.

Of William J. Naphen, that prison-made goods must be so marked.

Of Morrison I. Swift, to limit inheritance and bequest to the sum of \$25,000.

Of William N. Kenyon, that the state board of health be given an appropriation of \$1000, with which to experiment and find means to exterminate mosquitoes.

Of Representative Isaac Gordon of Boston, to prohibit the use of motor vehicles, except those of fire and police departments, capable of making a speed of more than 30 miles an hour;

Of the same petitioner, that acquitted defendants may receive, with the approval of the presiding justice, compensation for the time of their confinement in excess of two weeks;

Of Peter A. Hoban, to give local sealers of weights and measures jurisdiction over gas and electric light meters;

Of J. Lewis Ellsworth, to regulate the sale and analysis of feeding stuffs used for feeding live stock and poultry;

Of William H. C. Wright, to prohibit all theatrical entertainments on the Lord's day except municipal concerts and entertainments given gratis by religious societies in church buildings;

Of William H. Thayer, that the metropolitan park commission be authorized to "dredge" the Charles river between North Beacon street in Boston and Galen street in Watertown.

Of Louis Berenson, that the Boston transit commission investigate the cost of removing the elevated structure and substituting a tunnel between the Washington street tunnel and Dudley street.

Of Representative Cogswell of Lynn, that police that watchmen employed by the state shall not work more than eight hours a day;

Of Norman H. White and Edward F. McSweeney ask for an act to reorganize the state board of health, making it consist of five persons appointed by the Governor. The chairman will receive a salary of \$8000 and the other members \$1000 each.

Petitions filed in the Senate were:

Of James C. Steele for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the improvement of Annisquam harbor;

Of Representative Brogna of Boston to authorize the issuing of a summons instead of a warrant for arrest in case the magistrate has reason to believe the defendant will appear upon a summons;

Of the same petitioner, to extend the civil service to all appointments by clerks of courts, the sheriff, the master of the jail, the custodian of the court house, the register of probate and the register of deeds in Suffolk county;

Of the same petitioner, to prohibit the misuse of foreign flags.

Of Arthur W. Blakemore, that the city of Newton be included within the district covered by the Boston smoke nuisance law.

Of Arthur H. Brooks to extend the civil service rules to the house of correction in Boston.

Of the same petitioner, that all county employees, in such counties as accept the act, shall be under the civil service.

Of James A. Watson, to abolish capital punishment.

Of Robert K. Sears, that the town of Danvers be authorized to borrow \$150,000 for improvement of its water supply.

Of Representative Connors of Boston that inmates of the penal institutions shall be employed in the construction of highways and the reclamation of waste lands.

Of the same petitioner, that appointments made by the Governor shall be come effective without approval by the council.

Of Representative Bagley of East Boston for an appropriation of \$5000 for the erection of a soldiers' monument at East Boston.

Of William N. Osgood to prohibit charges by keepers of intelligent offices.

Of Representative Connors of Boston, for the appointment by the Governor of an agricultural school in Essex county.

Of Senator Clark of Brockton, for the appointment of one fish and game commissioner at a salary of \$3000 a year and two deputy commissioners at salaries of \$2000 a year each, to take the place of the present fish and game commission.

The bill provides for deputy game wardens in Worcester, Middlesex and Essex counties at \$1200 a year, in Duxbury, Barnstable and Nantucket at \$400, and in each of the other counties at \$1000 a year. It also provides that cities and towns may have game wardens at \$3 per day, one for each 25 square miles of area in said city or town. The petitioner is John A. Thomas of Middleboro.

Of Representative Underhill of Somerville, for the passage of resolutions asking Congress to reduce the first class postage rate from 2 cents to 1.

Petitions filed in the House are as follows:

Of Frank Murphy, for the licensing of cats at a fee of \$1.

Of Morrison I. Swift, for a cooperative garden city and farm, to be established by the state for the unemployed.

Of Michael A. Henebery, that firemen have one day off in five.

Of Daniel B. Beard, to abolish the first district court of eastern Middlesex and establish the Malden district court.

Of Representative Burns of Salem, for the establishment of a federation of the cities and towns in or near the Ipswich river valley to be known as Metropolitan Salem.

Of Charles L. Johnson, that the school committee in Boston shall consist of nine members, three to be elected each year for a term of three years.

Of Representative James L. Green of Boston, to repeal the law limiting the height of firemen in Boston.

Of Herbert Damon and others, for a new charter for the city of Malden, providing for a municipal council of three members.

Of Eugene C. Upton and others, for a new charter for the city of Malden, providing for a new city council of three members.

Of James M. Keyes, that women and girls shall not be employed in tele-

voting for government by a representative council consisting of 114 members.

Of S. Walter Woodberry, that the district police and all local police officers be given authority to enforce the law requiring the use of mufflers on power boats.

Of Chief Whitney of the district police, that any officer qualified to serve criminal process may arrest without a warrant any person found in the act of committing any misdemeanor upon any of the rivers, harbors, bays or sounds within the limits of the commonwealth.

Of the Massachusetts Civic League, for the enactment of a tenement house bill for towns.

Many Bills Filed

Many petitions and bills were filed Friday.

Thomas J. Fuller comes in with a bill to repeal the bar and bottle bill. The annual petition for absolute prohibition was filed.

A state commission of five to investigate the growth and development of unpaid state boards and commissions is one of Mayor Fitzgerald's requests. Two members of the board are to be women.

Former President Chaplin of the state Senate wants a new courthouse in his city of Salem.

Representative Breath asks for a tunnel between Boston and Chelsea and Louis Berenson petitions for an extension of the Washington street tunnel to a point beyond Dudley street.

Senator Mack of Berkshire asks for a commission of three to codify, arrange and revise the public statutes.

Representative Morrill of Haverhill, the Socialist member, asks that cities be authorized to furnish school children with free meals. Mayor D. F. O'Connell provided for feeding live stock and poultry.

Representative Haines of Medford asks for an act to provide that eggs shall be sold by apothecaries weight, and P. H. Kelly wants a commission of three to provide a standard to govern the sales of anthracite at retail.

Representative Cogswell of Lynn proposes that watchmen employed by the state shall not work more than eight hours a day.

Norman H. White and Edward F. McSweeney ask for an act to reorganize the state board of health, making it consist of five persons appointed by the Governor. The chairman will receive a salary of \$8000 and the other members \$1000 each.

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Of Representative James L. Green of Boston, to repeal the law limiting the height of firemen in Boston.

Of Herbert Damon and others, for a new charter for the city of Malden, providing for a municipal council of three members.

Of Lester A. Newcomb, for the supervision of water companies by the state board of health.

Of James M. Keyes, that women and girls shall not be employed in tele-

phones offices between 10 at night and 6 in the morning.

Of William P. Hickey, for the construction of a wall in Dorchester bay so the Cow pasture flats will be covered with water at low tide.

THRIFTY MARKET-WOMAN'S ROAD GIFT STILL A BLESSING

Maud Heath's Causeway,
Built in 1474, Enables
Pedestrians to Get to Town
Dryshod, as She Wished

TRUST PROTECTED

(Special to the Monitor)
THERE are few more useful monuments than a good road. In Wiltshire, Eng., a causeway built and endowed by a market-woman in 1474 still serves its purpose of bringing the neighboring villagers dry-shod into the ancient market town of Chippenham.

It runs from Chippenham cliff to the top of Wick hill in Brewhill parish, a 4½-mile road traversing the heavy clay of the low-lying lands on either side of the Avon. The raised stone footway is placed high above the horse-road, and is kept in good repair today, as it has been for some 450 years. The good Maud Heath not only saved enough to build the road, but pursued her trade so wisely that she was able to leave property in trust for the maintenance of her road. She herself had experienced such perils on the constant journeys to Chippenham market that she was determined the way should be made safe and easy for all those who came after her.

Famous Market

Chippenham is a good sized town, famous as a market town in Saxon times, when King Alfred resided there and hunted in the royal forests round. Its name, indeed, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "ceapen" to buy (significantly like "cheapest"). Chippenham was bequeathed to Alfred's daughter and was one of the manors permanently held by Edward the Confessor. A large annual wool market is still held in the summer and a cattle show in winter, while the fine covered cheese market, the markets for corn and cattle, the factories for condensed milk and bacon curing, the broadcloth mills, show that the town preserves its importance as an agriculture center.

The causeway is not an easy memorial to find, for the reason that where it starts from St. Paul's church it runs along the roadside like any other footpath. Equally modest is the stone in the wall which relates:

"Hither extended Maud Heath's gift, For where I stand is Chippenham Cliff."

We walked along it, as a matter of fact, for some time before we realized we had found it. The borders of Chippenham extend much further now than in Maud Heath's time and the causeway runs for some way through a well-paved suburb. Only when we had followed it outside the town did we discover it. As we turned into a miry lane the causeway rose up in dignified aloofness by the roadside, a striking sight with its well kept pavement and stone edging, raised well above the level of the road. We traced it into a maze of fields and hedges, low-lying country set with willows, over which the Avon flows in wet seasons. Presently we came to the railway bridge, where the causeway runs up into a special archway of its own, high above the dip in the road beneath the bridge. A little way past here the 60 arches start, still intact as in the days when Maud Heath built them to carry her causeway safely over the wide flooded fields.

Quaint Scenes Abound

At Kellaways an iron bridge also spans the Avon, erected from her trust money, and here we see a stone sun-dial (erected in 1689 by the feoffees of that day), which still registers the hours for all to see, and in addition bears an inscription "To the memory of the worthy Maud Heath of Langley Burrell, widow," with particulars of the bequest and Latin verses by the poet Bowles.

We pass a beautiful old farmhouse, more like a manor than the usual home, and there the causeway leads us into the village of Tytherington set round a green, with a long, low building on one side, masked by giant poplars. The peace and purity of the spot arrest attention and on inquiring we discover we have come upon a Moravian settlement. The center of the building is the chapel flanked on each side by the school-mistress' and minister's houses. Behind is the Moravian school.

The Moravian church dates from 1457, when a band of followers of John Huss left the church of Rome and formed themselves into the "unity of the Brethren," next to the Waldenses, the earliest free church in Europe. Persecuted and well nigh stamped out in Bohemia, they obtained shelter in Germany and thence came to England, where a humble Moravian met and inspired John Wesley and led to the Wesleyan revival. Their specific work, however, was, and still is, to send missionaries to foreign lands, and to found schools in the days when education was a rare and priceless gift. The few settlements in England maintain excellent schools to which all denominations may send scholars. This and much more we heard from the smiling school-mistress who welcomed us and showed us over the spotlessly clean rooms.

Then we went on to the causeway, through lovely lanes which now rose gradually until we were ascending a steep hill, up and up with the fertile meadows and farms and villages spreading out below, seen dimly through the mellow autumn haze, until another stone appears by a gate into a field:

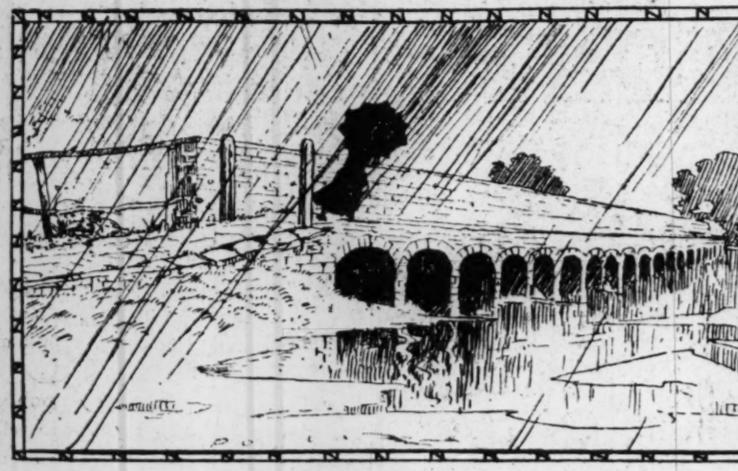
"From this Wick Hill begins the praise Of Maud Heath's gift to these highways."

Opposite the stone a broad turf road



(Drawn by Maxwell Armfield)

Old Moravian chapel in Tytherington, Eng., one of the interesting places to which causeway leads



(Drawn specially for the Monitor)

Bit of Maud Heath's ancient memorial causeway and bridge in Wiltshire, Eng.

leads over a plowed field to the hill top, where on a monumental column sits Maud Heath with her basket, carved in stone. This curious and primitive effigy was erected in 1836 by Lord Lansdowne and the poet Bowles, who occupied the patronage in Maud Heath's native village, Brewhill, where the causeway ends.

But the memory of the market woman is alive in an unusual manner, for every one to whom we spoke had nothing but blessing to bestow upon her for her gift. "Thanks to her we can walk dry shod into town even when the floods are out, and if it was not for her causeway we could not get across except by driving, and not always then."

The causeway is still managed by the body of teofoes, whose places are periodically renewed as one generation succeeds another. They repair so much of the road each year with the interest on the property she left behind and scrupulously safeguard her "trust."

Bowles was a great friend of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who made "Boewood" so widely known by his hospital

of the Detroit river tunnel system as a union depot for the accommodation of all railroad lines now entering Detroit. Work has been in progress more than a year on the rearrangement of tracks, construction of subways, approaches and other preliminaries.

In dimensions and appearance the new station will rank among the city's largest and finest buildings.

The lower portion of the building, in which will be the general waiting room and other accommodations for the traveling public, will have a frontage of 345 feet, four inches on the esplanade and a depth of 266 feet, 10 inches. It will be in the form of a rectangle, and will have the height of a three-story building, the roof of which is to be coppered, being 76 feet above street grade. The office building, a monumental structure in the shape of a letter I, will rise 15 stories higher than the waiting room, giving the building a total height of 230 feet.

The waiting room will have three entrances, the principal one being from the esplanade on the north. The entrance on the east side will be used chiefly by passengers brought to the depot by street railway cars, who, it is estimated, will number about 70 per cent

BUILDING OF DETROIT \$2,500,000 STATION IS SOON TO COMMENCE

Michigan Central's New Terminal Is Planned to Be One of the Largest and Finest in the City

TRACKS ARE READY

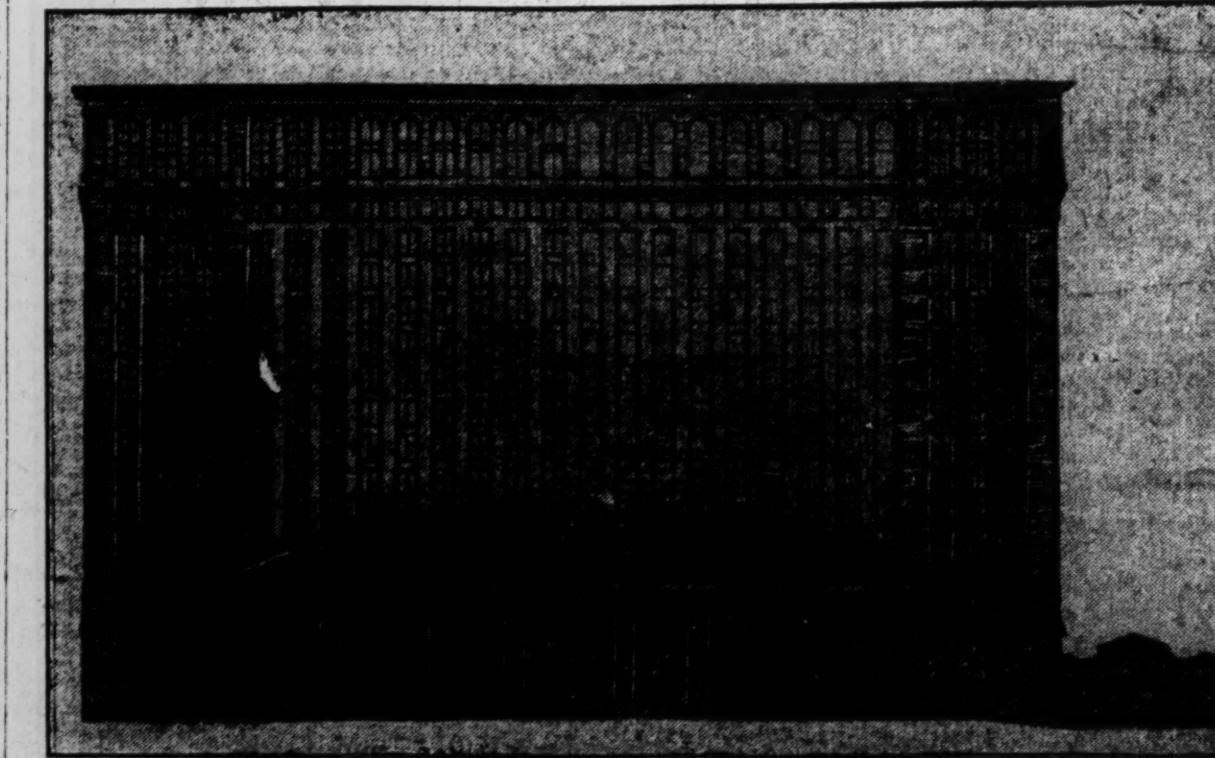
DETROIT, Mich.—Construction of the new \$2,500,000 terminal station of the Michigan Central railroad in this city will be actively under way by March 1. This announcement is made by George H. Webb, chief engineer of the Michigan Central, who has supervised the preparation of plans and will be in charge of the erection of the building.

The new station is planned as part

of the Detroit river tunnel system as a union depot for the accommodation of all railroad lines now entering Detroit. Work has been in progress more than a year on the rearrangement of tracks, construction of subways, approaches and other preliminaries.

In dimensions and appearance the new station will rank among the city's largest and finest buildings.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL'S PROPOSED TERMINAL



How the exterior of the new eighteen-story railroad and business structure in Detroit will look when completed

Shepard Norwell Company

Winter Street

Temple Place

Tremont Street

TIRED OF READING OF

FUR REDUCTIONS?

EVEN IF THIS IS THE CASE WE GUARANTEE OUR FUR NEWS WON'T BORE YOU.

MONDAY—We show you more Furs than were ever before displayed in this store at one time.

MONDAY—We afford you such an opportunity for saving money as is in keeping with any expectations you may have.

Large as is the quantity, not one piece is shown below our standard of quality. The comparative prices quoted are real reductions. We Stand Back of Quality and Price. You know us—know you can trust us.

1 only—WOMEN'S 52-INCH NATURAL BROWN RUSSIAN PONY COATS—38 bust; \$95.00 value; now.....	\$71.25	3 only—WOMEN'S 52-INCH RUSSIAN SABLE SQUIRREL COATS—Finest quality, foreign skin skins, sizes 34, 36, 44 bust; \$135.00 value; now.....	\$100.00
8 only—WOMEN'S NATURAL MUSKRAT LINED COATS—Black cloth shell, black Alaska fox collars, 32, 34, 36, 38, 44 bust; \$85.00 values.....	\$65.00	2 only—WOMEN'S 52-INCH NATURAL BROWN RUSSIAN PONY COATS—Sizes 40 and 44 bust; \$67.50 values; now.....	\$50.60
8 only—WOMEN'S GRAY AND WHITE SQUIRREL LINED—Sable squirrel collar, 38, 42, 44 bust; \$75.00 values.....	\$55.00	1 only—WOMEN'S 52-INCH NATURAL BROWN RUSSIAN PONY COAT—Skunk shawl collar and cuffs, 38 bust, beautifully marked skins; \$200.00 value; now.....	\$150.00
14 only—WOMEN'S GRAY AND WHITE SQUIRREL LINED—Black Alaska fox collar, all sizes, 32 to 44 bust; \$85.00 value; now.....	\$75.00	1 only—WOMEN'S 52-INCH FRENCH WHITE CONEY EVENING COAT—Long roll collar, imitation ermine, French model; \$150.00 value; now.....	\$80.00
1 only—WOMEN'S 52-INCH LEOPARD-SKIN COAT—Extra fine quality, 38 bust; \$150.00 value; now.....	\$120.00	3 only—WOMEN'S 52-INCH FRENCH WHITE CONEY EVENING COAT—Made reversible, imported model; \$140.00 value; now.....	\$75.00
6 only—WOMEN'S 52-INCH RUSSIAN MARTOT COATS—Finest quality, sizes 36, 38, 42, 44 bust; \$65.00 value.....	\$50.00	WOMEN'S 52-INCH NEAR SEAL COATS—Fine quality, foreign dyed skins, beautifully lined, all sizes up to 44 bust.....	\$54.00

EXTRA VALUES IN ALL WHITE ALASKA FOX SHAWLS AND MUFFS AT PRICES LESS THAN THE SKINS BEFORE MADE UP.

1 only—FANCY ONE SKIN MUFF—White Alaska fox; \$70.00 value; now.....	\$17.00	1 only—PLAIN PILLOW MUFF—White Alaska fox; \$45.00 value; now.....	\$30.00
1 only—FANCY TWO SKIN MUFF—White Alaska fox; \$72.00 value; now.....	\$18.00	1 only—PLAIN PILLOW MUFF—White Alaska fox; \$35.00 value; now.....	\$25.00
1 only—FANCY ONE SKIN SCARF—Head and tail; \$30.00 value; now.....	\$20.00	1 only—HALF BARREL LARGE SIZE MUFF—White Alaska fox; \$60.00 value; now.....	\$10.00
1 only—LARGE EVENING CAPE—French mole and ermine, and fancy muff mole and ermine to match; original Francis model; \$450.00 value; now.....	\$300.00	1 only—FANCY WHITE ALASKA FOX MUFF—Head and brush tail; \$35.00 value; now.....	\$21.00

ALSO EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN NATURAL MINK NECK PIECES AND MUFFS AND BLACK FOXES.

A PROMINENT IMPORTER OF NEW YORK, FINDING HIMSELF WITH TOO LARGE A STOCK OF CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES, DAMASKS

When his Spring Importations began to arrive, made us a very favorable offer. We accepted, and the result is

STARTLING VALUES PREVAIL IN OUR DRAPERY AND LACE CURTAIN STORES

1 lot HOLLAND PRINTS in several patterns and colorings; regular 85c value. To be sold at, yard.....	55c	750 Yards ENGLISH CRETONNE, all excellent patterns and good colorings, suitable for slip covers and draperies; usually sold from 50c to 75c per yard. While the quantity lasts you make selection at	29c
1 lot SILK and LINEN ARMURE, in six colors; \$2.00 value. Marked, yard.....	\$1.25	PRINTED WARP COUCH COVERS, in many patterns, have sold at \$4.00. Now	\$2.95

SCRIM CURTAINS, in about twelve patterns, in white, ecru and cream, with insertion and edges, and made specially to our order; ordinarily \$4.50. Pair....	\$3.00	300 PAIRS MARIE ANTOINETTE and MARQUISSETTE CURTAINS, in a beautiful selection of patterns; only a few pairs of each number, therefore come promptly for best selection.	\$2.15
		\$3.00 value at \$3.50	\$4.00 value at \$4.50

Many 1, 2 and 3 pair lots of RENAISSANCE, CLUNY, IRISH POINT SCRIM and MUSLIN CURTAINS will be offered at tremendous reductions from former prices. It will pay you to even go out of your way to come here Monday.

Drapery and Lace Curtain Store—Third Floor.

of the total number arriving there. These passengers will be landed in a street railway station. They will approach the depot by a bridge leading from the street railway station to the east entrance, passing through which they will proceed across the elevator corridor and through an arcade to the ticket lobby, which will be located on a line with the axis of this entrance.

In the arcade on either side, will be spaces occupied by a telegraph and telephone booths, news stand, parcel checking room and information bureau.

The cab and automobile entrance will be at the west end of the concourse. The cab stand will be roofed over and enclosed by curtains which in fair weather may be raised, throwing the space open to the air.

The main waiting room, with marble floor, will occupy the front of the building, including an area 235x100 feet. Opening off the waiting room on the west will be a men's reading room 40x50 feet and a women's room, toilet, etc., will be on the east side of the waiting room.

The restaurant will occupy space facing the west side of the building and just east of the restaurant will be the lunch room.

One of the attractive features of the station will be facilities afforded incoming passengers to make preparations for attending theater or social events. Between the arcade and the exit on the east side of the building will be a barber shop with bathrooms and other conveniences. Large and commodious bathrooms will be provided for both men and women. These baths will be locked and under the supervision of an attendant. Persons coming to the city can rent a bathroom for the evening, which will afford them the opportunity of changing from traveling garments to evening dress.

Each of the 15 office floors will have an area of about 18,000 square feet. A mezzanine floor will cover a portion of the space between the lowest office floor and the floor of the waiting room. Eight express passenger elevators will run to the upper floors of the building.

One of the distinctive and desirable features of the station will be the elimination of all

FORTUNES BEING MADE FROM CANDELILLA WEED

Prospects of Countless Millions for Texans When New Industry Reaches Its Height in That State as Well as in Mexico

PRODUCTION COST RELATIVELY SMALL

Millions of dollars in revenue annually from a common desert weed growing on the semi-arid plains of Texas and Mexico is a possibility arising from a recent discovery of the wax-producing qualities of the candelilla plant (*Pedianthus pavonis*). While the enthusiasm of those who have visited the factories already in operation may place too high a value on the new product, the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture recognizes the wax as of use in certain lines of manufacturing. The following special article, together with a statement from a government expert, indicates that there may be a great future for this discovery.

From persons abroad who desire to make contracts for large supplies for use in their respective industries. The product now marketed is used chiefly for electrical insulation and in the manufacture of phonograph records, wood and leather polishes, floor wax, varnishes, candles and rubber compounds. One concern in Hamburg, Ger., writes that it uses annually \$500,000 worth of carnauba wax, but has given candelilla wax a trial and is in the market for a supply of it to replace the other product.

Three Factories in Texas

The candelilla wax manufacturing plants in Texas are located at Alpine, Sanderson and near Sierra Blanca. Other large plants are planned in this section. The output of the Texas factories aggregates about six tons of wax

abundance throughout the above mentioned districts, and we chose the town of Marathon to make a thorough investigation from there. Taking an automobile we traveled about 100 miles in a southerly direction, and in a few hours we were in the midst of candelilla. For miles and miles we were never out of sight of this plant; it is growing very thickly and in the distance on the mountains appeared as shingles on a roof, about one to 10 tons growing to each acre of ground. We were told that we could ride overland and for six continuous days would never be out of sight of a candelilla plant."

Supply Limitless

It requires an average 30 tons of the plant to produce one ton of wax, and the cost of cutting, hauling and treating one ton of the raw product is about \$2.75. The peculiar feature of this plant is that it grows so thick in some localities that it is a nuisance to the stock men. Before its commercial utility was discovered ranchmen frequently employed Mexican laborers to remove and destroy the growth in order to give the grass a chance to spread. Mr. Sutton says:

"A safe calculation would be that

THE CANDELILLA PLANT

By R. H. True, physiologist in charge of the bureau of plant industry, United States department of agriculture

The candelilla is a cactus-like plant growing in Mexico and the warmer parts of the arid Southwest. It is covered with a thin layer of white wax, which is obtained by putting the plant in hot water. The wax melts and comes to the surface, from which it can be skimmed. Its market value will depend largely on its purity, some samples I have seen being extracted by a process which removes not only the wax, but the green coloring matter which stains the wax a dark dull green. This wax, I am told, has a very doubtful market value.

Candelilla wax, which is present to the extent of about 2 per cent, is said to be very desirable chiefly because of its high melting point, making it valuable in a number of ways where waxes of this quality are not at present available. A number of rather extravagant claims have been made for it, but it seems possible that it will find use for polishes, candles and other places where a hard wax is used. It is also possible that it may to a certain extent take the place of beeswax. All these points, however, have still to be worked out, since the candelilla wax has not yet made a distinct place for itself.

per day and the raw material is practically inexhaustible.

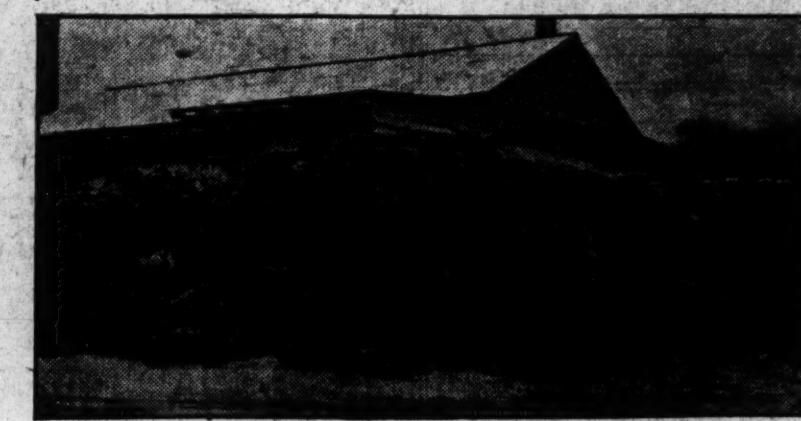
F. E. Sutton, who investigated the extent of the candelilla growing territory in order to gain an idea of the possibilities of the industry, says:

"Accompanied by Mr. Pacius, we began our first overland trip at Sanderson. On this trip we found large quantities of candelilla plants after having driven about 10 miles south from that point. The candelilla growth begins at the mouth of the Pecos river, and extends to Sierra Blanca, covering all of the southern part of the counties of Terrell, Brewster, Presidio and El Paso. These counties are larger than some of our states, and although it would take months to look all of them over carefully, I was told by old settlers in these districts that the candelilla plant was growing in great

there were at least 2,000,000 tons of the candelilla plant in Texas, accessible to factory locations, which would mean an annual revenue of more than \$20,000,000, if all were cut down and manufactured into wax each year."

Much of the highly valued land upon which the candelilla plant grows could have been bought a year ago for 75 cents to \$2 per acre. The weed reproduces itself yearly when cut off at the roots. It is 3 to 5 per cent wax. The bagasse, or refuse, after the product has been extracted is used for fuel in the factories, thereby minimizing that feature of the cost of production.

Boiling and steaming is the usual process of manufacturing the wax. This makes a crude product, which subsequently is refined. Mr. Pacius and his associates, however, add a small quantity



Candelilla weed as it arrives at the factory — Tons of the plants awaiting transformation into wax

of sulphuric acid to the water; by this means the wax is extracted as a refined product of light color and commanding a higher price.

The development of this new industry recalls the fact that from the guayule shrub, another desert plant, is now being produced more than \$50,000 worth of crude rubber annually in Mexico and a large amount in this part of Texas. The guayule rubber factory at Mar-

thon, 25 miles east of here, has been in constant operation for the last two years. The candelilla and the guayule are indigenous to the same territory, both being adapted to a region which has an altitude of 3000 to 5000 feet. There are many picturesque features connected with these industries, particularly the harvesting work, which is done by Mexicans and often by the use of the most primordial methods.

OUTBURST OF BOMBAY LOYALTY HONORS KING

In the striking manifestations of loyal enthusiasm aroused by the visit of the King-Emperor to India on the occasion of the great durbar, Bombay's welcome takes a proud place, and the Monitor gladly gives publicity to the following interesting correspondence from Bombay which supplies the personal note and the historical background lacking in the many cable messages already published.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—For the first time since the British connection began, a British sovereign has set foot in his Indian empire. For many days before the arrival of the Medina the greatest activity and excitement were manifested in the great port of Western Indian. On all sides work on decoration proceeded apace, while fresh arrivals helped to swell the crowds that wandered through the streets. Amid the thunder of salutes the royal yacht steamed into Bombay harbor, escorted by the four cruisers which have been with her all the way from England, and storms of cheering broke out as the Medina passed by with decorations.

Shortly after the arrival of the royal yacht, the viceroy, Lord Hardinge, went on board to welcome the King-Emperor, followed shortly after by Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay. As the afternoon wore on the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress landed on Indian soil.

On the Apollo Binder, the spot where their majesties landed, preparations worthy of the occasion had been made. Close to the landing steps was a special reception pavilion constructed for the occasion, consisting of a square porch surrounded by a large gilded dome with white finials at each of the corners. From this point a carpeted path ran between rows of Saracenic pillars to the royal dais, above which flew the various flags of the empire. Over the dais was a canopy of blue silk surmounted with a crown, while the ceiling, which was of white silk, bore the cross of St. George. Towards the front of the dais were placed two gilt thrones of pure Indian design and carving, supported on miniature carved elephants and decorated with cloth of gold into which the royal monogram had been worked. Above the upholstery, on the backs, the royal coat of arms was carved in bold relief. Below the throne was a carpet of scarlet velvet richly decorated with gold silk embroidery.

King George, wearing the uniform of an admiral of the fleet, and the ribbon of the Order of the Star of India, and Queen Mary, wearing the ribbon of the Garter, were met at the landing stage by the viceroy, the Governor, and various officials, both civil, military and diplomatic, together with a number of Indian chiefs. The King and Queen then advanced to the royal dais and took their seats on the gilt thrones. Sir Phirozesh M. Mehta, president of the municipal corporation, then advanced towards the dais and read an address of welcome from the city of Bombay. A second address was next presented from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies.

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Their majesties subsequently drove in procession through the city, the route being of a most representative description. The streets were crowded with people and every available point of vantage was amply occupied, the bright costumes of the natives and especially the brilliant saris of the native women producing a most wonderful blaze of color.

The evening extended to their majesties by all sections of the population was the warmest and most enthusiastic description, the natives sailling in true oriental fashion, and thousands upon thousands of school children waving small souvenir flags and in many cases shouting in unison. It was a great occasion for all concerned and every one seemed fully conscious of the fact.

City Is Ablaze

In the evening the city was ablaze with illuminations. On Monday their majesties attended the children's fete

GRiffin's MARK DOWN SALE

Fine Furs, Fur Coats, Caps and Gloves for Men and Women. Discounts up to 30%

As good fur values as are offered by any concern in New England.

Special sale of Fine Eastern Mink, Lynx and Fox Scarfs and Muffs.

If interested in furs or fur coats inspect the attractive values we are now offering.

GEO. L. GRIFFIN & SON
FURS and HATS
368-370 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
The Griffin Building, opposite Bromfield Street.

SENATOR CRANE TO PRESENT PLEA FOR ARBITRATION PACTS

MR. BRYAN IS NOT FEASED BY VICTORY OF COLONEL GUFFEE

(Continued from page one)

quickly followed by an attempt to remove him and put Representative Palmer on the national committee in his stead. That action, the national committee now holds, was irregular. In other words, state committees may fill vacancies on the national committee, but they are not allowed to make these vacancies in order to favor some particular party worker.

Mr. Bryan's argument against Colonel Guffee had for its main point that the credentials presented by a member elected to fill a vacancy must be approved by the national committee before they become valid in a *prima facie* sense. Such an exercise of authority, however, the committee held, would be contrary to established usage, and would at the same time place an unwarranted restriction on the right of a state to select its own representative on the committee. The national committee holds that election by a state delegation at the national convention, or by a state central committee afterwards, confers a *prima facie* title. The national committee, of course, may investigate charges preferred against any of its members, and it may expel a member on sufficient grounds but it cannot assume the right to reject credentials which on their face are sufficient.

And so it happens that Colonel Guffee will represent Pennsylvania on the national committee at least until the time of the Baltimore convention. His further service in that direction will depend on whether the delegation seated at Baltimore from Pennsylvania is conservative or regular. At Denver in 1908, there were many Pennsylvania contestants and enough of those were decided against Colonel Guffee to give him only a minority of the delegation.

Mr. Bryan in connection with the recent revival of the Colonel Guffee case, has served notice of his intention to bring the question to the attention of the national convention. It is his desire to be rid of all suspected corporation influence in the party and especially such corporation influence as is popularly supposed to find a home in New York and Pennsylvania.

In this connection it will be recalled that corporation influence was in control of the Democratic national convention which met in St. Louis in 1904. The candidate and the platform were dictated from New York and it was charged that Judge Parker's famous gold telegram to the convention was sent after conference with certain New York financiers. Notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Bryan did what he could, on the stump, bring about the election of Judge Parker—only to be held responsible when November had brought defeat.

It is believed here that he had this 1904 campaign in thought in his solicitude about this year's nominations and platform and the personnel of the committee which is to be at the head of the party and manage all its affairs.

U. S. WARSHIPS FOR ECUADOR

WASHINGTON—The state department admitted today that a first-class battleship would probably be sent within a few days to Guayaquil to protect American property from the revolutionists. The Yorktown already is there. Besides the revolt in Ecuador, the department reported disturbances in Brazil, Paraguay, Nicaragua, San Salvador and Guatemala.

The first of the Boston University series of lectures on the opera will be given this afternoon in Jacob Sleeper hall. Prof. John P. Marshall will lecture upon the development of opera from the seventeenth century to the romantic period. A quartet of Boston opera artists will give illustrations from the works of Peri, Carissimi and Scarlatti. The second lecture, next Saturday afternoon, will be given by Olin Downes on Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande," and Mme. Georgette Maeterlinck will intone passages from that work.

BRAZIL HALTS STANDARD OIL
PARANAGUA, Brazil—The federal government obtained an injunction Friday against the Standard Oil Company of Brazil, an American institution, which served to stop the construction of the company's warehouses here.

COAL
James P. Stewart & Co.
Wharf
as MEDFORD ST. CHARLESTOWN
Best Quality for Steam and Family Use
Prompt Delivery and Clean Coal
Boston Office, 26 Exchange Place
Telephone Charlestown 4

BIOLOGISTS ON WAY TO FINISH STUDY OF PANAMA ZONE FAUNA



Interior view of a Texas candelilla wax factory — Workmen boiling the plant to obtain the crude product

DEDHAM ALUMNI HOLDS REUNION

DEDHAM, Mass.—The High School Alumni Association held its forty-fifth annual reunion last evening. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Edward A. Rolland; vice-president, Charles M. Rogers; treasurer, Roger B. Conant; secretary, Miss Dorothy H. McManus, and directors, George F. Joyce, Arthur W. Thayer, James R. Delaney, Mrs. Walter H. Young, Miss Thelma Mossette, Miss Marion E. Chase and Miss Mollie Murray.

This scholarship committee was appointed: Roderick W. Hine, Dr. D. J. Hurley and E. A. Rolland.

BETTER PAY FOR TEACHERS ASKED

The Winter Hill Improvement Association will give its first concert this season in the city auditorium in that city Monday evening, when the chorus of 47 women will be assisted by the Boston Orchestra and by Mrs. Blanche M. Killard of Boston as soprano soloist. Albert W. Snow of Boston will be in charge of the program. The second concert of the chorus will be given April 15.

TALK ON PRINTING OFFICES
Dr. Frank L. Cameron, chief of the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, delivered an address upon the government investigation of the sources of potash Friday evening at the dinner of the Society of Chemical Industry, New England section, held at the City Club.

POTASH TOPIC AT CITY CLUB
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NORFOLK TRADE BOARDS ORGANIZE

Delegates from local boards of trade in Norfolk county met in the Boston City Club Friday night and steps were taken for the formation of boards of trade. The government is vested in an executive committee composed of a delegate from each board represented. All boards of trade and improvement associations in the county are eligible. George Harding Smith of Norwood, Gregory W. Groves of Canton and Erastus Worthington of Dedham were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws.

MELROSE CHORAL TO GIVE CONCERT

The Chaminade Choral Society of Melrose will give its first concert this season in the city auditorium in that city Monday evening, when the chorus of 47 women will be assisted by the Boston Orchestra and by Mrs. Blanche M. Killard of Boston as soprano soloist. Albert W. Snow of Boston will be in charge of the program. The second concert of the chorus will be given April 15.

TECH MEN GO TO COSTA RICA
John W. Howard, of the civil engineering staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, left Friday for New York, to join the Costa Rica-Panama boundary survey party, which sails tomorrow morning. He will return in about eight months. Frank W. Hodgdon, also of Tech, is in charge of the party. He is chief engineer of the Massachusetts Harbor and Land Commission.

Their majesties subsequently drove in procession through the city, the route being of a most representative description. The streets were crowded with people and every available point of vantage was amply occupied, the bright costumes of the natives and especially the brilliant saris of the native women producing a most wonderful blaze of color. The evening extended to their majesties by all sections of the population was the warmest and most enthusiastic description, the natives sailling in true oriental fashion, and thousands upon thousands of school children waving small souvenir flags and in many cases shouting in unison. It was a great occasion for all concerned and every one seemed fully conscious of the fact.

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let on the pedestal of the all-India King Edward memorial. The whole route, as on the previous day, was lined with troops and thronged with countless spectators, from whom their majesties received a most warm welcome.

The memorial is being erected in a beautiful garden on the plain between the Jumna Musjid and the Delhi gate. The colossal equestrian statue of King Edward, which is to be placed on the pedestal that is already in position, is still in the hands of the sculptor, Sir Thomas Brock.

The actual unveiling of the tablet was

a most impressive sight, the assembled

troops giving a royal salute, while the

massed bands played the national anthem

and a salute of 101 guns thundered out

from the fort. A silver miniature of the proposed statue was presented to his majesty by Mr. Carlyle, senior member of the committee responsible for the erection of the memorial. The King, as on the previous day, wore the uniform of a field marshal.

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(Blue Carton, Yellow Label)
*In making Cakes, Pies, Puddings, Frosting, Ice Cream, Sauces,
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¶ The trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on every genuine package. A beautifully illustrated booklet of new recipes for Home Made Candies and Dainty Dishes sent free.

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DORCHESTER, MASS.

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NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE.

Special China and Leather Sale

China Department



A few examples of the sweeping reductions we are making in this department.

Dinner Sets in fine English decorated China, 130 pieces, handsome border decoration under the glaze, in two choice colorings, and every piece with gold edges. Regular price \$15.00 per set. Reduced to

9.98

Handsome English Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, 130 pieces, decorated in green border design and richly illuminated with gold. We have sold this set as a leader at \$19.98, and will offer them (this week only) at

4.98

Salad Sets, 300 sets of fine Australian China, 7 pieces, comprising large Salad Bowl and six full sized Salad Plates to match, all decorated in Dresden rose design. Regular value \$1.19, marked 69c to close this lot at

69c

Leather Goods Clearance

We Have Made Such Low Prices

In our leather goods department for Monday that we are sure to break the record of a week ago, when we had one of the largest trade days in our history.

Traveling Bags, like cuts, made of genuine smooth russet cowhide; also black walrus grain cowhide. Cut extra deep and roomy, strong leather lining, with inside pocket, strong lock, sliding catches and padded Vienna handle.

Size 15-inch, worth \$4.50

Sizes 16, 17, 18-inch, worth \$5.00

3.39

(No mail orders.)

PROFESSIONAL BAGS for Lawyers, Students, etc., made of fine quality of soft finished cowhide in handsome russet colors, all hand made and perfect goods with strong canvas lining; sizes 13, 14 and 15-inch. Worth up to \$5.00

2.98

Special Sale in Our Great Toilet Article Department

This is the largest branch of this kind in this section, if not in the entire country. It is completely stocked with every requisite necessary for a lady's toilet table. Perfumes and Toilet Waters from all over the world, and the many other articles necessary for the up-to-date lady. A visit to this department will well repay anyone. We quote below some special prices for Monday only.

Pavan's Imported Perfumes, a very choice quality imported by us direct from Grasse, France, and equal in every respect to most of the \$1.00 an ounce extracts. A full line of desirable odors to select from. For Monday only 29c oz.

Fine Florida Water, very sweet and lasting; for fragrance it cannot be surpassed. Eight-ounce bot. 27c

Rubber Gloves, just the kind for household and toilet purposes, very nice quality, seamless, all sizes, each pair in a box; regular 75c quality. For Monday only 22c. Your choice 9c

Imported Hand Scrub Brushes, large sized ones, with 5-inch oval wooden soap backs, 7c each

Rogue Floating Soap, a choice quality to soap the regular requirements for 25c a bar. We offer a very large quantity and offer it on Monday for 8c a box

Rubber Hot Water Bottles, just 150 regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 2 and 3-qt. bottles for only 37c each. 37c

Genuine Imported French Tooth Brushes, last used, no lot just received direct from a leading French manufacturer. The price of brushes the regular price of which range from 16c to 25c. Your choice 9c each

23c

The Monitor goes into the home because it is a daily paper that rightly belongs in the home.

FASHIONS AND T

GIRL'S FROCK IN TUNIC STYLE

Chiffon combined with messaline in the model



TUNIC dresses are being extensively worn by young girls. This one is charming, yet perfectly simple. The skirt is a plain two-gored one. The tunic is straight at its lower edges and overlapped. The blouse is in peasant style, cut in one with the sleeves, and is prettily full at the neck edge while the fichu is arranged over it. In the illustration chiffon is combined with messaline. The tunic is made of bordered and the fichu of the dotted chiffon without the border, while the blouse proper is of plain chiffon with lace yoke and under sleeves.

The effect is attractive, and the dress one of the useful, practical sort that is adapted to many occasions, but this same dress can be made from a variety of materials and in many ways. If it is desired for evening wear it can be made as shown in the back view and from anything that is soft and thin enough to be made full. There is a special fancy for the satin finished silks, such as crepe meteore and messaline, this season and either one would be charming. If l'eed, the blouse could be made of chiffon and the fichu only to match the tunic, or the blouse could match the tunic while the fichu is of chiffon or net.

Embrodered white net makes charming frocks for dances and occasions of the sort and would be very pretty with the tunic banded with lace and edged with fringe. The skirt can be finished with a ruche, as in this instance, or with a simple hem or with a band of fringing.

For the 16-year size the dress as illustrated will be required 2 yards of bordered chiffon 30 inches wide, 1 yard of dotted chiffon for the fichu and 2 yards of plain material 27, 1 yard 44 inches wide for the blouse with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of allover lace 18 inches wide; for the skirt will be needed 3 yards 27, 2 yards 44 inches wide with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard for the ruching; the width at the lower edge is $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

The pattern of the blouse, with tunic,

No. 7247, and of the skirt, No. 6835, cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, can be bought at any May Mantua agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East 23d street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Pattern of the blouse, with tunic,

MODES IN BRIEF

This season no formal costume is made of one material. Satin and moire together, or either of these materials with velvet, are happy combinations.

Some pretty scarfs are shaded from a deep tone to the palest tint of the same color.

All sorts of pretty caps are worn with tea-gowns. These are trimmed with beads of gold bands or fur.

The new tailored silk waist does not look unlike the ordinary mannish shirt. Often the waist has reversible and detachable cuffs and a detachable frill and can be fixed up quickly as a dressy waist, though generally they are used for business or travel.—Washington Herald.

GIVES UP GIFTS

A Japanese bride gives her wedding presents to her parents as a slight recompense for the trouble they have taken in bringing her up.—Detroit Free Press.

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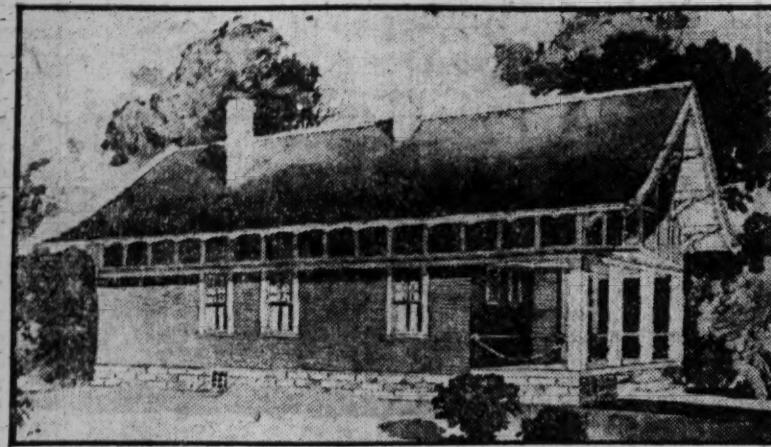
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THE HOUSEHOLD

GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



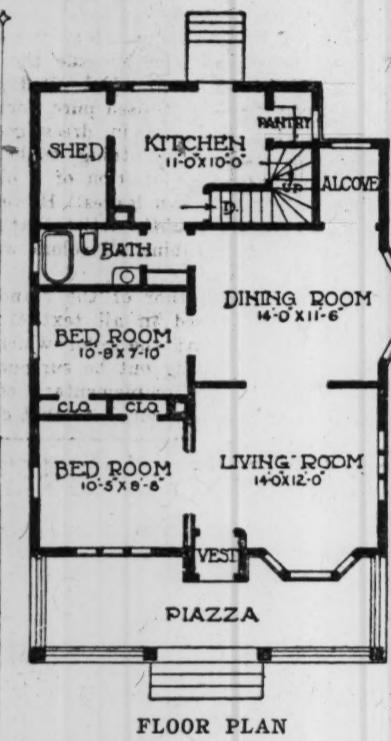
Bungalow in Swiss style, adapted to a city lot, and not expensive to build

THIS pretty little bungalow is well adapted to a city lot, being only 26 feet in width and 43 feet 6 inches in depth. The exterior treatment is Swiss in style, with widely projected cornices and carried out with a long graceful sweep. Verge boards in the front and rear gables are supported on heavy timber brackets, the rafters showing underneath the cornice.

There is a good stone foundation and basement under the whole house, with cement floor, two chimneys with flue for heater, laundry, fuel room, etc. The piazza across the front has a solid cement floor and is wide. There are five rooms and in addition, bath room, alcove out of dining room for flowers, store room out of kitchen and two closets.

The vestibule entrance is in the center and opens direct into the living room. This and the dining room are large rooms. The bedrooms are medium size. The floors are of selected red oak and the finish in oak and stained mission. The stairs extend up from kitchen to a large and roomy attic and down to the basement.

This bungalow, it is estimated, can be built where conditions favor, for \$2500, exclusive of heating and plumbing. The outside is sided with narrow cedar siding up to the top of windows and above the paneled frieze is cemented in the effect.



FLOOR PLAN

panels. The wood work is painted in light cream, the roof stained green and the sash white, giving a very pretty

PLANNING A GARDEN WISELY

Succession of crops on same land

NOW is the time to begin planning the garden for the next growing season. In places where a garden is already established the effort should be made to alter the arrangement so as to reduce the amount of work necessary in spring, summer and autumn.

The ideal garden is rectangular in form. Preferably about twice as long as it is wide. The chief advantage of this is that in many cases a horse may be used for doing the rough cultivating, providing that the rows run lengthwise of the plot. But in cases where a horse cannot be used, the same advantage will hold where the hand wheel hoes are used.

In soil that is naturally light and sandy the little hand plow may be used for turning shallow furrows; in soil freed from stones the seed drill will be found satisfactory for sowing such seeds as are planted in rows. From the time seedlings appear various styles of hand wheel cultivators may be used for reducing the number of weeds, for keeping the spaces between the rows loose and open and otherwise managing the plantation.

As to the arrangement of plants it is desirable where possible, to keep trees in a different part of the place, so their roots will not draw upon the food which the smaller plants should have. However, it is not always convenient in the home garden to have the trees in a different place. For this reason all fruit trees should be placed as near as possible to the sides of the property, even close to the fence. In this way their roots will draw part of their nourishment from the adjoining land.

Next to them, and between them when necessary on account of limited space, may be planted the bushes, such as currants, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries and dewberries, and also the grapevines. In all cases the rows should run lengthwise of the plantation.

The various perennial vegetables, peperkale, asparagus, rhubarb, Jerusalem and Globe artichoke and horseradish, are usually planted in so-called beds. This method, however, is not as convenient nor as satisfactory as planting these vegetables in rows. The land may be

utilized for growing two and three crops in the one season. Some of the quick-growing plants, such as radish, lettuce, onion sets, cress, mustard, spinach and forcing carrots may be sown in this area and removed before the leaves of the larger growing crops get big enough to shade them. Then, too, this same area may be utilized for setting plants of cucumber, melon, pumpkin and squash between the rows.

Next to the bush fruits or to the perennials should be placed a strawberry bed. Since the strawberry does not usually produce fruit the first year and since it does best when grown no more than two years on the same ground, it would be well to place the rows on one side of the garden this year for next year's fruit, and next year place a similar number of rows on the other side for fruiting the following year.

After the bed-planted this year has produced one crop new plants should be selected, the old bed plowed under and the new plants set preferably a few feet nearer the middle of the garden rather than on the same soil the old ones have occupied. The ground where the strawberry plants have been plowed under may then be used for some quick-maturing crop, sown as soon as the plowing has been done. Such crops as cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, celery grown from plants started elsewhere and then transplanted, or early maturing sweet corn may be placed in this area.

Beside the strawberry rows should be placed the rows of plants that require a long season in which to mature. Among these the most important are parsnips, Swiss chard, potatoes, salsify and onions started from seed. A good plan for saving space is to sow radish, onion sets, cress, mustard, spinach and other rapidly maturing crops alternately with these long-season crops.

Such tender plants as tomatoes, peppers, egg plants and the various members of the squash, cucumber and melon family should all be started in the greenhouse or in a hotbed for the earliest fruits. A succession may be secured by planting seed in the garden as soon as the weather gets settled.

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COAL BILLS CAN BE LOWERED

Regulation of dampers most important

COAL more nearly approaches a universal fuel than any other at the present time, and therefore its saving is of interest to the greatest number of housekeepers. "But," some one may object, "how can one save on coal? It is necessary to use a certain amount to build the fire, and that's all there is to it. You cannot scrimp and get satisfactory results." True, coal is not the most easily regulated fuel on the market; it cannot be brought to the point of efficiency at a moment's notice, nor can it be put out the instant its usefulness is over. Nevertheless, this fact does not preclude the possibility of economizing on coal in minor ways if one takes the trouble to do so.

To begin with, the subject of dampers is of the utmost importance. The draft slide near the base of the fire box should be open to start or renew the fire and also the damper connected with the pipe on top of the stove. When it is desirable to hold the heat, as for baking, the reverse condition is necessary. The slide above the fire box provides a means of checking the fire when necessary by admitting cold air to the surface.

Again, all coal should be carefully sifted after being burned the first time, for what is saved makes good material for banking the fire in the afternoon. Even if one is dependent upon the stove for heating purposes, after the house has been warmed through in the morning a slow fire of cinders is quite enough to keep it comfortable till additional fuel is required for the evening meal.

It is possible to save appreciably on coal during the summer season. Why not reduce the number of fires to a minimum—perhaps two or three a week—by "bunching" those tasks that necessitate a heated range? On ironing day, for instance, utilize the back of the stove in the preparation of meat or vegetables that require long, slow cooking, but little attention. Ham, corned beef, tongue, stews, can be simmering without interfering with other activities. As to the oven, snatch enough time from the day's duties to take advantage of its heat by baking bread, cookies, a cake or pudding. In this way enough staple provisions can be cooked to insure freedom from an overheated kitchen and unnecessary use of fuel for the following day or two. If the stove has the serviceable adjunct of a hot water tank, it is well to fill it immediately after the fire is started, that the supply of hot water may be in readiness later without having to wait for it. To replenish the kettle as soon as it is emptied is a good habit, says the Ladies World.

When only enough fuel is required for a single meal, it does not pay to build a coal fire during the hot weather. In such a case, an excellent substitute for coal is coke, which is rapidly growing in favor. As is generally known, coke is what remains of coal after the gas is extracted for illuminating purposes. It has these advantages—that it is compar-

eatively cheap, is easily ignited, and readily burns out after being used.

When a temporary fire is built and one wishes to make quick use of the front part of the stove, double and triple saucers may be considered both bold and space savers. Those which are semi-circular in shape (these come separate and joined) allow the cooking of two foods over a single opening; others, which are somewhat triangular in outline, admit of the cooking of three foods simultaneously.

NEW DESSERT

A delicious and very popular dessert, which is detailed rather than difficult to make, is caramel sponge. Cook, stirring, three quarters of a cup of sugar until it melts and carmelizes. Add three fourths cup of water and cook till the caramel melts. Add one fourth cup of sugar and stir this occasionally until it also has melted. Soften a fourth of a package of gelatin in a cup of cold water, and when the sugar has melted turn the gelatin into the softened caramel combination.

Cool the mixture by setting in a dish of cold water and add strained juice of a lemon. Beat dry the whites of three eggs and gradually beat them into the gelatin combination. Continue to beat until the mixture will hold its shape and then turn into a mold. Or with a pastry bag and tube you can arrange it at once into serving dishes.

Serve with a rich boiled custard thoroughly chilled.—New York Times.

USE FEW DISHES

Being my own cook and dishwasher, I have learned to economize in clean dishes when cooking, says a contributor to the Ladies' World. When making a cake I measure out the sugar, then the flour, butter and milk all in the same cup. The same spoon measures out the baking-powder or soda, salt, spices or flavoring, and when the eggs are beaten in the measuring-cup, my cake is finished and I have only mixing-bowl, cup and spoon to wash. These I wash at once, as it is so much easier than an hour later.

PLEASING MODEL

A very simple but remarkably chic model turned out by one of the famous Parisian houses, says the New York Sun, is a creamy white satin in the softest, most exquisite quality. The skirt, straight but very slightly fulled into the waistband on the sides and in the back, is plain except for three very narrow bands of dark fur. A line of fur finishes the neck at the base of the throat, heading a deep plaited frill of black tulle and the elbow sleeves have the band of fur and deep plaiting.

TINY ENEMY IN THE HOUSEHOLD

How to prevent damage by the moth

IT IS appalling when one considers the destruction done by the common house moth, says the Philadelphia North American. To remove winter clothing from closets and trunks only to find them riddled with small undarnable holes, the work of the house pests, is enough to discourage the housekeeper.

These destructive insects infest alike the town and country, and there isn't a place where they do not exist.

Naturalists recognize three distinct species of clothes moth. It is not the moths themselves, however, that do the damage, but their tiny grubs or caterpillars.

The worst of these species are the webbing clothes moths. These subsist against these destructive pests. Rugs and carpets should be well beaten and aired. If possible expose all articles to be packed away to the sunlight.

The so-called moth preventives are only partly repellent to the pests. The best way to store away furs, feathers and the like is to pack them in strong cardboard boxes.

Make them insect-proof by pasting strips of paper around the lid. Paper bags are splendid things in which to store furs or feathers. Seal the top shut with paste.

Pillow cases are excellent for this purpose, also, for moths will not harm cotton or linen.

Tan, beaver, brown, gray and black are the favorite colors for gloves.—Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

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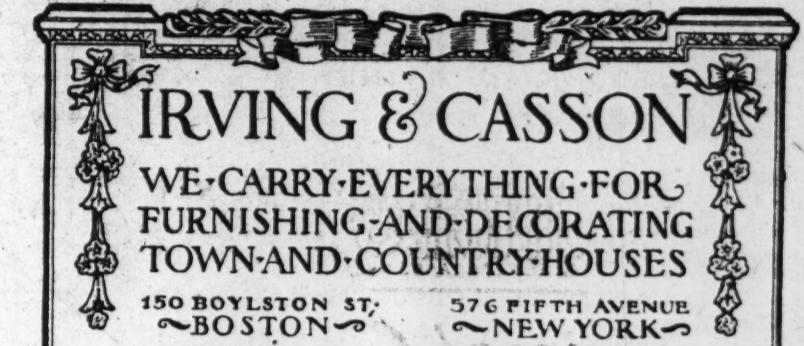
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RICE GRIDDLE CAKE

Boil half a cupful of rice. When cold mix with one quart of sweet milk, the yolks of four eggs and flour sufficient to make a stiff batter. Beat the whites to stiff froth, stir in one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar, add a little salt, and lastly the whites of the eggs. Bake on a griddle. A nice way to serve is to spread them while hot with butter, or with almost any kind of preserves or jelly, roll them up neatly, cut off the ends, sprinkle with sugar, and serve immediately.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

LAMP MANTLES

Incandescent mantles for kerosene lamps can now be had and they are bound to gain increasing approval as they become more perfectly developed, says the Ladies' World. They will prove a boon to the housewife not only in saving oil, but by securing a brighter light and eliminating the disagreeable care of wicks. A man who recently purchased mantles for the kerosene lamps in his country home states that, whereas formerly his lamps required filling every day, they now need replenishing only once in four or five days.

PADS ON CHAIRS

A lady found that her hardwood floor was being scratched by the legs of chairs she had bought in Italy, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping. She got some thick English serge, cut it into small squares, and her husband gummed it on to the bottom of the legs. It does not show in any way and absolutely protects the floor from any possible damage.

EVEN FROSTING

WORLD TRADERS BEGINNING TO LOOK TOWARD GREATEST RIVER'S POSSIBILITIES

Steamship Lines Opening Up the Amazon Watercourse and Country Abounding in Scenic Beauties to Commerce and Pleasure Seekers

With the question of more internal waterways conspicuous before the people of North America, the immensity of the Amazon and its navigability stand out as important facts likely to figure in the shaping of the future of Brazil. Apart from the commercial possibilities of the Amazon, this, the world's greatest river, penetrates a country unrivaled as a wonderland of nature. In the following article a few sidelights are shed on the Amazonian territory and its scenic beauties.

SLOWLY the veil of centuries has been lifted from the mighty Amazon, but thanks to the men of commerce who trail after the intrepid explorers, the marvels of the world's greatest river are being gradually revealed. More than 45,000 miles of navigable streams are included in what is known as the Amazon watercourse, and for thousands of miles inland from Para on the Atlantic coast steamers now ascend and transport passengers and goods through that section of the Brazilian republic.

The immensity of the Amazon is as yet only guessed at. But considering that this river, which at its mouth is 138 miles wide, has a width elsewhere ranging from six to 40 miles, except for the innumerable channels and cutoffs due to the presence of islands—a river that penetrates what is a wonderland of nature; considering the possibilities presented with a more thorough knowledge of the Amazonian country, the navigation that has set along this watercourse is of the utmost significance.

Among those who recently have furnished important information about the Amazon and its tributaries is Maj. Joseph Orton Kerby of the United States consular service, whose acquaintance with Brazilian affairs, both geographically and politically, is of long standing. Major Kerby has contributed a valuable article to the Pan-American Bulletin and, to judge from his observations, this investigator of matters tropical found along the Amazon basin features to be met with nowhere else.

Extent of Amazonia

To realize the "magnificent distances" of the Amazon river it must be understood that the United States of Brazil comprise an area 200,000 square miles greater than the 48 states of the North American union. That part of the country known as Amazonia comprises the two most northerly states, Para and Amazonas. Describing this remarkable territory, Major Kerby says:

"Extending upward of 2000 miles along the line of the equator, from the bocas, or mouth, to the Brazilian frontier at Tabatinga, and reaching through Peru almost another 2000 miles, to the head of canoe navigation, near its several sources in the Andes, the mighty river is covered on both sides with primeval forests. What lies beyond the margins of the almost impenetrable forests which fringe the old gold-colored water of the great rivers is sealed book whose pages must be turned by a future Stanley of 'equatorial America.'

"The vast area of Amazonia, which is practically unknown, is briefly described in the books of the geographers simply as 'the great Amazon basin,' and contains by actual count over 1000 tributaries which drain portions of the British, French and Dutch Guianas, peopling the interiors of Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, and the vast mountain of the orient of Peru, and the tremendous area of eis-Andine Bolivia to the south, which, with the two Brazilian states, cover practically the territory between the Orinoco and La Plata, a territory greater than the United States between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi."

New Cities Established

Major Kerby goes on to describe the several prosperous cities that have sprung up along the course of the Amazon. He waxes enthusiastic over the progressiveness of the Brazilians who dwell in the Amazonian country, and speaks of the several steamship lines now traversing the main river for thousands of miles, going from the interior city of Manaus (the St. Louis of Brazil, as he calls it) as far as New York and Liverpool, without transshipment of passengers or goods.

Then follows a description of travel in that part of South America, as told by this American investigator:

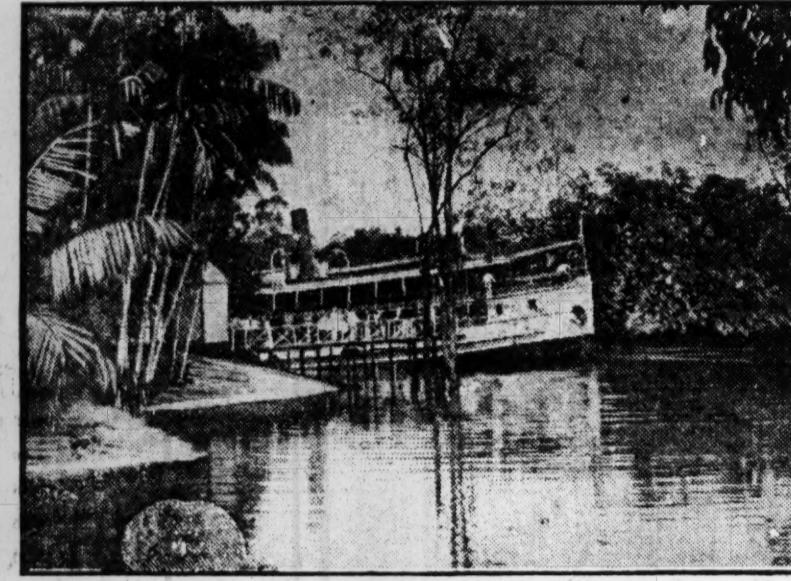
"In the interior of alto Amazon of eastern Peru and Bolivia," says Major Kerby, "there are no roads except the 'camino,' which is merely an Indian trail through the forest, sometimes used by jaguars or other savage beasts of the forest, and which the luxuriant growth of a day may perhaps conceal. The settler or rubber gatherer on the small tributaries must depend entirely upon the Indian paddler of his individual canoe for communication with the landings of the larger boats as well as for social or neighborly visits. These conditions would seem to offer a desirable field for the introduction of water motors rather than auto."

In speaking of steamship navigation on the Amazon, Major Kerby has this to offer: "A prominent official of the large corporation known all over Am-

azonian waters, which is owned by British capital, but has been operated by Brazilian captains and crews, corroborates the statement that there is over 40,000 miles of navigable water, adding the interesting information that the books of the company show that their steamers had during the past years averaged annually over 500,000 miles. This fleet practically controlled trans-

rushes across the plains, and then, known as last the Amazon, flows almost 4000 miles to the Atlantic seaboard. The giant river penetrates the states of Amazonas and Para. Before the Amazon reaches the sea, however, it meets the waters of the Tocantins and forms the estuary, the 'Freshwater sea' of Pinzon. Immediately below the equator is formed the great bay with the island of Canjas as the centerpiece. At the widely-gaping mouth, 158 miles across, the Amazon receives each second through its various channels 500,000 cubic feet of water.

The great outlet of the Amazon was called by Pinzon, its discoverer, the Mar-



Steamer making its way along the Amazon a thousand miles inland—one of the narrow places in the world's greatest river

portation until within the past few months when the contract with the Brazilian government expired by limitation, the President of Brazil declining to renew, resulting in a strike of the English stockholders, which caused a tie-up of the entire fleet of about 75 steamers. It has been intimated that eventually the government will buy up the service."

Triangular Steamer Service

Discussing the steamship lines to the Amazon and up the river, Major Kerby says that there are only two reaching Para and the Amazon direct, namely, the Lloyd Brasileiro and the English Booth Company. The latter has been in the trade more than 50 years, its fleet of cargo steamers operating a triangular service fortnightly between New York, Para and Manaus and Liverpool. From Manaus this company runs another steamer up the river 1000 miles to Iquitos in Peru.

The Lloyd Brasileiro is the government corporation and it is this company that devotes its energies to serving ports on the inland waters and the coast line, which has a length of more than 3000 miles. The Lloyds have 90 ships in commission.

Regarding the future of the Amazon region and Brazil as a whole, the American observer records his impressions as follows:

"In view of the recent exploitation of the rubber industry, I venture to repeat the prediction made in my consular report, that gold grows on the trees in Amazonia. Imagination—and not very exuberant imagination at that—can see a world power in Brazil, the distant Aiden. Just as the Amazon is the greatest river in the world, its valleys will some day be the seat of one of the greatest empires of the world. The Ganges and the Nile are of the historic past; the Danube, the Volga and the Mississippi are of the present; the Amazon, the Orinoco and the Kongo belong to the future."

"In all the world there is no valley so riotous in fertility as that which the Amazon waters, and suitable population, aided by modern machinery and appliances, will in time blaze the pathway for civilization in the forest of that portion of South America known as Amazonia."

Rivers Are Kept Open

Brazil has the enormous advantage that there is no need of spending millions upon its rivers in order to make them navigable. Had the innumerable watercourses been less navigable, perhaps more roads would have been cut through the forests. As it is, trade and traffic are confined almost exclusively to the country bordering immediately upon the rivers. When it is considered that the basin of the Amazon is 2,722,000 square miles long, one may realize what remarkable facilities there are at hand for communication by water. The importance of such facilities can perhaps be understood better when it is known that between the city of Para in the north and Rio de Janeiro in the southeast, through the interiors of the provinces of Matto Grosso and Minas Geraes, the only method of correspondence is by cable or by steamer along the coast. And Para and the Amazon are as close to New York as Washington as is this northern region to the country around the Brazilian capital.

Few facts about the actual headwaters of the Amazon have as yet been collated. Rising among the giant Andes of Peru, at first a mere rivulet according to explorers who have been studying its sources, the stream that is to become the world's greatest river, originating in Lake Lauri Cocha, descends from glen to glen until after passing through deep canons and rugged defiles of the Peruvian Andes, it flows into the river Maranon. It

Dulce, or Freshwater sea, and some of the islands within its zone are as big as the Azores and Madeira would be if joined together. The depth of the Amazon varies greatly, averaging 300 feet, even reaching to 1700 feet.

The Amazon's Tributaries

It is impossible to treat fully of the Amazon itself without taking due account of its great tributaries, like the Madeira. The Madeira is a gigantic river formed by the junction of the Beni and the Mamore, and is 3125 miles long. Its course has been traced much more accurately than that of the Amazon proper. Before joining with the latter the Madeira divides and forms a delta of which one branch, the Caanan, receives a considerable river also called the Caanan, and with the Amazon envelops the great island of Tupinamban, 186 miles long, before joining the Amazon again.

Those who have been fortunate enough to go any considerable distance inland from the banks of the Madeira describe the country in a way similar to that in which Stanley writes about the giant forests of "Darkest Africa." Towering hundreds of feet toward the sky, they say, the trees cause perpetual twilight.

The timber is called the most magnificent in the world, and every day, as it were, brings that timber nearer the markets of North America and Europe. Rubber and caoutchouc abound.

Another Amazon tributary is the Purus, which rises on the east flank of the Peruvian Andes, and measures 2280 feet in length. The valley of this river is unusually rich in rubber. The Acre territory, lately acquired by Brazil through treaty with Bolivia, lies within the basin formed by the Purus and the Jurua, which latter river has a length of 1250 miles. The Acre territory is considered the richest rubber country in the world.

A curious fact to be considered in connection with the Amazon country is that everything there is on a gigantic scale except the mammals. The streams, the forests, the distances, everything else speaks of bigness. As for the fauna, the largest mammal is the tapir; the largest ape the guarilla, only two feet in height; the largest among the carnivora, the onca or jaguar; the largest bird the urubu, or buzzard. Saurians, however, reach gigantic proportions. Among the opidians, the largest representative is the surucuja, or box turtle, which often measures 60 feet in length.

Trees Commercial Asset

In the matter of the flora variety and profusion it is puzzling to botanists who, after tabulating 22,000 species, are at a loss to estimate how many more thousands are left to be classified. In the virgin forests more than 120 species are known to be of distinct economic value. The Brazilian wax palm is said by botanical experts to be superior to any other that grows, from the standpoint of value to those living in the land where it flourishes. From its trunk are taken strong, light fibers, and the wood, besides serving for building purposes, has a beautiful luster when polished. From other parts of the wax palm are taken vinegar and a saccharine substance and starch that is prepared for food. The fruit of the tree is used for feeding cattle. A white substance, similar to the milk of the cocoanut, flows from the stem, and this is used in the preparation of something that tastes much like maize. Mats, baskets and brooms are made from the straw. There are also extracted from the tree salt and an alkali for making soap. But the most valuable article of commerce obtained from this wonderful tree is the wax yielded by its leaves.

It would be incorrect to say that little has been done by Americans to develop

this wonderful region of Amazonia. Several business houses in the United States, engaged in foreign commerce, are investigating the conditions in order to map out best methods for interesting the natives. But with all that is being done and all that may be done soon, the best assets that these thousands of square miles of country will possess for some time to come are their immense waterways, the abounding productivity of nature along the Amazon and its large and small tributaries. Scenic wonders are here distributed in lavish profusion and variety. And that steamship companies are awakening to a realization that this wonderland should become more familiar to travelers is one indication that the Amazon may soon be visited by many more pleasure seekers.

CANADA PARLIAMENT REOPENING STIRS UP THE TARIFF QUESTION

Much Interest Manifested Throughout Dominion in the Impending Appointment of New Commission

NAVY IS DISCUSSED

OTTAWA. Ont.—With the reopening of the Canadian Parliament after the Christmas recess, the real test of the new administration begins. The few weeks work following the regular opening in November, was but a preliminary skirmish in which the government was endeavoring to find itself.

Under the circumstances the recess has been no holiday for the members of the cabinet, and although they do not promise the estimates for a few days, there has been good progress made in the preparation of the various policies which the Conservatives will pursue.

The conservatives are not unmindful of the fact that the great change in the House of Commons does not by any means represent an equally overwhelming majority of individual opinions throughout the country. Out of a total registration of 1,277,279 votes at the memorable September election the majority of individual votes in the Conservative's favor was only 43,383; and it was entirely due to the arrangement of these individual votes that the "defeat" of the Liberals appeared so spectacular.

In Ontario alone the Conservative majority was 65,904, showing that a count of individual votes taken in the eight other provinces would have reinstated the Liberals had that been the method of deciding. Because of this unconquerable strength of the old ministry, the cabinet has an added incentive to advance policies which will appeal to every section of the country.

The press indicates that the people will consider the promised tariff commission to be first in importance. The question of the tariff affects equally every province, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. When it is noted that last year less than 9,000,000 people expended \$61,000,000 as a result of the duties on goods imported from the United States, the importance of the taxation problem is somewhat realized.

Premier Borden's choice of the personnel for his tariff commission is therefore awaited with keen interest.

Next in pressing general interest probably comes the decision as to the final settlement of Canada's naval contribution to imperial defense.

It is felt that particularly on the Atlantic coast, a home-built navy would be most desirable. Everything points to a rapid awakening of the sea-faring instinct throughout the Dominion. Through a member of the cabinet, the new government has practically pledged itself this week, to such far-reaching assistance of the merchant-marine service as is necessary to completely overcome the present handicap of the St. Lawrence route, placed upon it by the high rate of insurance charged.

For the West again, the Hudson bay railway project will be a subject brought forward probably, although the recent adverse reports of the Hudson bay's navigable possibilities may affect the government's purpose to promptly provide a grain route to Liverpool by constructing and operating a railway to the bay from the present terminal at Le Pas, which is near the boundary between Manitoba and Saskatchewan, a distance of 54 degrees north.

Perhaps this project will be left to take second place as an aid to the grain-growers, and the Georgian bay canal may be given precedence. There are indications that this latter project is receiving a good share of the new government's attention. At the present moment the government has sent the engineers responsible for this canal's surveys down to the Panama canal.

Premier Borden's agricultural policy promises to be very expansive and probably in this department nothing but satisfaction will be held regarding any policy which Mr. Borden, the new minister, may outline for the stimulation of farming, dairying, fruit growing or stock raising.

There may be some time devoted to the banking system, and of course a goodly supply of private bills are clamoring for attention, but the cabinet has indicated that this first session should



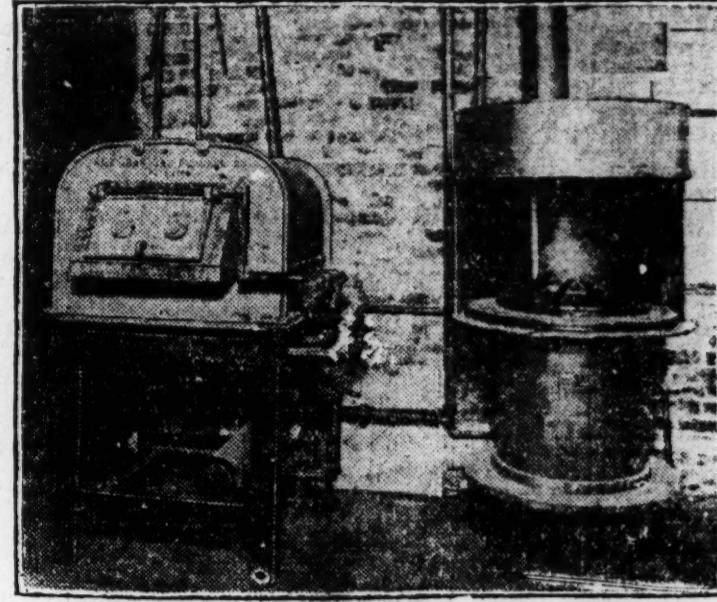
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Testimony as to the Efficiency of Gas Service

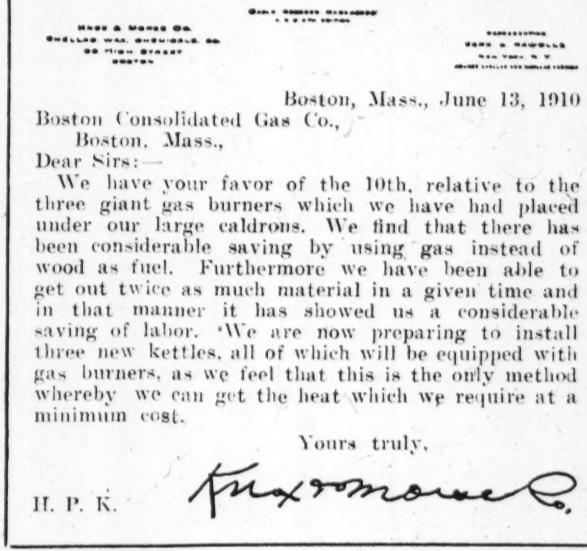
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Twin Wax Boiling Kettles



OVER \$16,500,000 SPENT ON BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON, 1911

WORK OF EXCAVATING FOR POSTOFFICE AT CAPITAL IS HURRIED

GREAT PEACE SHAFT PLANNED TO OVERLOOK FIELD OF GETTYSBURG

WASHINGTON—More than \$16,500,000 worth of new building and repair work was done in the District of Columbia in 1911 by private enterprise. Of this \$2,717,822 was for repairs. The figures do not include any public or government structures.

The statement for the year is compiled from the records of the building inspector's office, which show that 5749 permits were issued. Had the public buildings been included, as has been the case for the past two months, the total would have made a still more imposing showing.

In June 634 permits were issued for building and repairs, valued at \$2,143,816, while October showed the least with 480 permits issued for work, estimated to cost \$640,853. The number of permits and the cost of new buildings and repairs for each was as follows: January, 315, \$1,278,052; February, 326, \$1,179,838; March, 519, \$1,966,727; April, 601, \$1,943,850; May, 560, \$1,494,055; June, 634, \$2,143,816; July, 493, \$1,471,236; August, 495, \$809,991; September, 522, \$1,917,225; October, 480, \$640,853; November, 444, \$893,566, and December, 360, \$1,099,199.

Geographically distributed the compilation shows that \$6,660,570 worth of new buildings were started in the northwest section of the city and \$1,977,503 worth of repairs.

The county was a close second, with \$5,836,960 in new buildings and \$505,814 in repairs. The northeast section came next with \$790,083 in new buildings and \$57,247 in repairs; then the southeast, with \$491,193 in new buildings and \$57,897 in repairs, and the southwest was last with \$154,920 in new buildings and \$139,390 in repairs.

What has caused the engineers and architects no small amount of annoyance is the fact that beneath both this 30 feet of filled ground and what now remains of the foundations for the former rows of houses is to be found the bed of a creek that flowed through that section of the city at one time. This stream, known as Tiber creek, was filled in years ago.

It was decided that the concrete pier form of foundation would be the best suited for the building. The piers will be sunk deep into the ground and will be slightly larger than those usually used in buildings of this type.

WHITE STAR LINE APPEALS

NEW YORK—The White Star steamship line has entered an appeal against the decision of the admiralty court which found that the pilot of the Olympic was to blame for the collision with the British cruiser Hawke near Osborne bay, on Sept. 29, says a London message to the New York Herald.

KEEP OUT THE WIND AND SAVE COAL</h3

TO GIVE FRANKLIN STATUE

Heroic Figure in Bronze, After Sketch Model by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Will Be Presented University of Pennsylvania by Class of 1904



(Copyright by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie)

Sketch model by Dr. McKenzie shows Franklin, the runaway printer's apprentice, traveling to Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA—A sketch model in plaster of Benjamin Franklin completed by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, director and professor of physical culture at the University of Pennsylvania will now be reproduced in bronze, in heroic proportions and presented to the university by the class of 1904 at its tenth anniversary reunion in 1914. The model, which is one-half life size, was unveiled on Dec. 8, last, at the annual banquet of the class held at the Bellevue Stratford. In presenting the statue to the university the main object of the class is to furnish an inspiration to poor men who are working their way through college, encouraging them to greater efforts by keeping before them the memory of the founder of Pennsylvania's great educational institution.

The statue will stand eight feet from the top of the base, which will be about the same height above the ground. It will be located in front of the gymnasium, midway between the entrances to Franklin field and facing Thirty-third street. Prof. Paul P. Cret, a graduate of the Beaux Arts and now professor of architecture at the University, designed the stone base and the landscape for the statue.

Some time ago J. M. Gilbert, general manager of the United States Tire Company made an estimate of the number of tires that would be required to take care of the automobiles running in America during the year 1912. He stated that the country would need approximately 4,000,000 tires during 1912.

"Personally, and on behalf of my colleagues I express the belief that upon the interpretation of the powers and the duties of this commission and the ability of its members to disassociate themselves in its service on this commission from their individual relations to their respective governments, depends the success or failure of this international effort to create a judicial tribunal, broader than our respective nationalities and almost continental in its jurisdiction, for the adjudication of differences that now exist or that may hereafter arise along our common frontier."

"On Dec. 24, 1814, there was concluded and signed in the old cathedral at Ghent treaty which began with this significant and important declaration: 'There shall be a firm and universal peace between his Britannic majesty and the United States and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people of every degree without exception of places or persons.' That declaration was comprehensive and so attuned to the spirit of universal peace that pessimists criticized the negotiators for the use of sentimental rather than practical expressions in treaty making."

"Since then all misunderstandings and controversies between these two nations have been settled by an appeal to reason rather than to passion. The treaty of Ghent has been sacredly observed for 98 years, during which time every misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States has been settled either through established diplomatic agencies or by a temporary commission composed of the representatives of both nations."

"Notwithstanding this fact, in our judgment this international joint commission is the most promising agency that has yet been created for the settlement of controversies between these two nations; because it brings together, face to face, representatives of Canada and the United States to impartially consider and adjudicate the questions that now exist or that may develop along our international boundaries which stretch for nearly 4000 miles across the continent, where two great people are living as neighbors but under two national jurisdictions."

"Plans have been inaugurated in the United States, in Canada and in England to celebrate the centennial of the treaty of Ghent on both sides of the boundary and on both sides of the Atlantic. Such a movement can only result in a profound sentiment for international peace, and we can conceive of no greater contribution to its success than the calm, judicious effort of the members of this commission to carry into effect the newer treaty of May 13, 1910. The treaty of Ghent at the beginning of the nineteenth century opened the way to inquiry as to where should be the exact international boundary and it was followed by an agreement to dismantle all forts and warships along that boundary. The treaty of 1910 begins the twentieth century with a commission to which may be referred for inquiry and adjudication all possible questions of disagreement between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, their provinces and states and their respective peoples."

"This is an effort to write into international law the sentiment of the peoples of two great countries. We have, therefore, a powerful incentive to carry forward this work of a century, in which the emblems of force have given way to the symbols of peaceful agencies for the

TIRE DEMAND IS HEAVY FOR THIS SEASON OF YEAR

J. M. Gilbert States That Country Will Need Approximately 4,000,000 Tires During 1912

Some time ago J. M. Gilbert, general manager of the United States Tire Company made an estimate of the number of tires that would be required to take care of the automobiles running in America during the year 1912. He stated that the country would need approximately 4,000,000 pneumatic tires. That the company Mr. Gilbert represents is preparing to handle business of these voluminous proportions is evidenced by the fact that there hasn't in months been an idle moment at any of the immense factories where United States tires are made.

Although winter is supposed to be the off season in the tire business there have been no indications of this fact around the United States Tire Company's plants.

Night and day shifts have been maintained, each plant running to its fullest capacity.

This is the first time in the history of the industry that such a move has been considered necessary.

In addition to this remarkable activity all of the factories have been increased in both extent and equipment so that the coming year will see an output of tires that would have been considered mythical only a few years ago.

"We lost \$2,000,000 worth of business last year because we couldn't fill our orders," says Mr. Gilbert, "and you may rest assured that such a condition will not arise again. In spite of the fact that we look for 1912 to be the biggest year in the history of the automobile industry, we now are prepared to handle our end of it."

INVENTION SHOW IS TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK SOON

NEW YORK—Much interest is being taken in the inventions show, which is scheduled to be held next April at the Grand Central palace.

The idea of holding the show was conceived by John B. Farquhar, who has had success in promoting several large exhibitions of national importance, including the late Florida exposition. New York and Buffalo capitalists have joined in creating this wonderful exhibition and there promises to be found at the palace, when the doors are open on April 13, the most interesting and instructive assemblage of labor-saving devices, inventions and modern mechanical appliances the world has ever witnessed.

Dr. McKenzie is well known as a sculptor, although he never had any regular training in that art. His "onslaught," a remarkable football group, was reproduced in the Monitor of Jan. 2, last.

LONDON POSTMEN SHARE BOXES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a mass meeting of postmen held at the postoffice, it was decided that Christmas boxes should be shared out equally on each "walk."

NEW PACT BETWEEN U.S. AND CANADA HELD GREAT PEACEMAKER

At Meeting of International Commission Mr. Tawney Says It Is More Important Than Treaty of Ghent

FOR ALL DISPUTES

Mr. Casgrain of Montreal Sees Convention Aid in Settlement of Otherwise Embarrassing Conditions

WASHINGTON—Much interest has been taken in this city in the exchange of views between the American and the Canadian sections of the international joint commission, when they met formally for the first time on Wednesday. The chairman of the American section, James A. Tawney of Minnesota, delivered a formal address before the commission in which he outlined the scope and purpose of the treaty under which the commission is to proceed, and he was answered by Chase Casgrain of Montreal, the chairman of the Canadian section.

These two addresses for the first time state fully and judicially the functions of the commission under the treaty and for that reason they will be of general interest whatever the relations between the United States and Canada are the subject of consideration. The International Law Journal has held back its forthcoming issue in order that it might obtain the copies of the addresses in full, both for publication and for editorial comment.

Mr. Tawney's address is the more important because it fell to him, as he is now presiding over the entire commission, to state the situation at some length.

MR. TAWNEY'S ADDRESS

"We are met to organize the international joint commission, authorized by the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed Jan. 11, 1809, and proclaimed May 13, 1910," said Mr. Tawney.

"Personally, and on behalf of my colleagues I express the belief that upon the interpretation of the powers and the duties of this commission and the ability of its members to disassociate themselves in its service on this commission from their individual relations to their respective governments, depends the success or failure of this international effort to create a judicial tribunal, broader than our respective nationalities and almost continental in its jurisdiction, for the adjudication of differences that now exist or that may hereafter arise along our common frontier."

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LARGEST AND FINEST RESTAURANT IN NEW ENGLAND—Music 12 to 2

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Great January Sale of CANNED GOODS

The Big Annual Feature Fifth Floor

Every housekeeper must now be aware of the condition in canned goods prices, which are certain to increase. This is the best and the last opportunity you will have to buy canned goods at prices considerably lower than will be seen again before next canning season.

Throughout the New England States we ship paid or charged purchases amounting to \$5.00 or more (exclusive of sugar in lots of over 25 lbs.), and we prepay transportation to your nearest freight station. Purchases in any amount are delivered free throughout the city, and free deliveries are made over a wide suburban territory.

POTATOES

The choicer selected Maine stock, full weight bushels, \$1.50 per 81.50
Rolled Oats quality, fresh milled, 5 lbs. 18c. 35c
10 lbs. 30c

Corn

Hazel Main e Case, Doz. Can
Cream Corn \$2.55 \$1.50 18c
Common Maine Corn 2.65 1.35 12c
Milford New York Corn 2.25 1.15 10c
Pioneer Corn 2.10 1.05 9c
Galaxy brand New York State Corn 1.90 95c 8c

SUCCHETASH

Hazel finest Case, Doz. Can
Maine Cooked \$2.65 \$1.35 12c
Yankee brand 2.65 1.35 12c
Maine Succotash 2.30 1.15 10c

SQUASH

Bridgeton brand Case, Doz. Can
No. 2 cases packed in No. 3 this case, 2.25 \$1.15 10c
Bridgeton brand Jersey Squash, dry packed in No. 10 cans 1.85 16c
case 1 doz. 2.85 25c

PINEAPPLE

Irrico brand, sliced, \$1.75 15c
Milford Pineapple, sliced or grated in No. 2 cans 1.85 16c
Irrico brand, sliced or grated, No. 2 cans 2.10 18c
Sugar Loaf Grated Hawaiian 2.30 20c

PEARS

Bridgeton brand Jersey Pears, choice, good, No. 10 cans 1.00 14c
No. 2 cans 1.10 16c
Milford brand, fancy quality Bartlett Pears, No. 3 cans 2.70 21c
Hazel Pears, extra fancy Bartlett Pears, rich, heavy syrup, No. 3 cans 3.10 25c

PEARLS

Howard's Peacock Evapo- cans, doz. 95c; each 1.00 9c

Gold Cross

Condensed Milk, evaporated, 1.85 16c
Red Cross Condensed Milk, evaporated, 1.85 16c
for 35c; each 1.00 9c

SOPHIE SPECIAL

Swift's popular Pride Soap, with Hamilton Coupons, boxes of 100 bars \$3.25; 23c 7 bars for

HAZEL FLOUR

Bbls. 6.88 | ½ Bbls. \$3.59 | ¼ Bbl. Sacks \$3.44 | ½ Sacks 86c

Case, Doz. Can. Hazel Early June \$3.25 \$1.50 18c
Hob Nob Brand Peas 2.55 1.30 11c
Milford Early Peas 2.75 1.40 12c

Hazel Marrow fat 3.00 1.50 23c
Diana's Sweet Peas 3.25 1.65 14c
Hazel Stuffed Telephone 3.50 1.75 15c
Hazel Extra Melting Sugar Peas 4.00 2.00 17c
Hazel French style 5.25 2.65 23c

Delicious, Tender Asparagus, Cheap

Can. Dozen Case Hazel Extra White peeled, No. 24 \$5.35 \$1.00
No. 2 cases 4.55 5.20 10.00

Hazel Mammoth Extra Green, peeled, No. 24 37 4.25 8.00

Lobby's Mammoth Green, unpeeled, No. 24 37 4.25 8.00

Hazel Large Green, unpeeled, No. 24 37 4.25 8.00

Carolina Extra Green, unpeeled, No. 24 37 4.25 8.00

Hazel Large Green Asparagus, No. 1 25 3.00 5.75

Hazel Extra Green Asparagus Thins, No. 1 22 2.50 4.85

Hazel's Green Asparagus Thins, No. 1 23 2.50 4.50

Case, Doz. Can. Hazel Tiny Limas \$3.25 \$1.65 18c
Milford Limas 2.50 1.25 11c

Stringless Beans Case, Doz. Can. Hazel Tiny Refried Beans \$4.00 \$2.35 25c

Hazel Fancy Refried Beans 4.00 2.00 17c

Hazel Standard Roasted Beans 4.00 2.00 17c

Concord Stringless Beans 2.25 1.15 10c

WAX BEANS Case, Doz. Can. Hazel Extra Gold Beans \$3.15 \$1.60 18c
Golden Key, ½ flat \$2.85 25c
Golden Crown tall \$2.50 30c

PEACHES Doz. Can. Anchor yellow free, No. 3 cans \$2.35 20c

Milford yellow free, per doz. \$2.50 22c

Hazel, yellow free, Del Monte Lemon Cling \$3.00 26c

Hazel sliced halves, 2½ cans \$3.25 28c

Hazel sliced Lemon Cling, No. 12 cans \$1.60 18c

Horticultural Beans Northern King brand, grown and packed in Vernon unusually fine tasting tender beans, case 2 doz. \$2.25 doz. \$1.15 can...

Tapioca Extra choice pearl tapioca, worth 10c, 1 lb. 6 lbs. 35c

New York Pen Beans Small, even sized, selected hand cleaned, special 10c

REPRESENT MANY NATIONS

Works by Leading Artists of United States and Other Countries for Carnegie Institute Exhibition

PITTSBURGH—Favorable responses are coming from artists in America who have been invited to contribute to the Carnegie Institute international exhibition, which opens in April. A number of European painters whose works are new to America will be represented and in all there will be 300 important paintings shown, representing nearly as many artists of many different countries.

The paintings of most of the new exhibitors will come from the Roman exposition and represent Italy, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Holland, Spain, Belgium, Sweden and Switzerland principally.

John W. Beatty, who is director of the coming exhibition, says it is too early to predict with certainty the strength of the American representation. English painters who will be represented include Arnesby Brown, T. Austen Brown, Sir Alfred East, Hughes-Stanton,

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

WE MEAN to intensify on every subject in the school," George E. Murphy, master of the Hugh O'Brien school in Roxbury, was saying. "The temptation is to let one subject lap over on to another," he continued, "but I strictly avoid that. The time I have spent on each one has been carefully apportioned by the school committee and I believe in living up to their schedule. Even so we lay special stress upon arithmetic, spelling and reading. The eighth grade is having arithmetic now," he interrupted himself. "Let us go in."

The children were intent upon tasks when Mr. Murphy and his visitor went into the room, but they straightened up to "attention" the moment he spoke to them. Then he reeled off, "Nine times 16, extract root, times three, divide by two, square it, minus four, divide by four, square it," as fast as he could utter the words. The visitor was hopelessly lost before he had finished the second combination, but the last word had hardly ceased to sound when four or five boys and a girl were on their feet and gave the answer—"6400." More than half of them had it right; and then came another problem: "Six times 17, add 10, divide by seven, times three, divide by two, square." As quickly came the answer—"576." A third example was "Nine times 13, add three, divide by eight, times four, add four, extract root."

Then they turned to a long row of figures on the board with "times thirteen" at the side of them, and the master went from one to the other with his pointer while the answers flashed forth instantly. Then he went to, "which costs more, seven pounds of meat at 18 cents a pound, or eight pounds of meat at 17 cents a pound?" "Give square of the difference between four times 15 and five times 14." It was a rapid fire in the five fundamental operations for 10 minutes. The little faces were intent and alert, and an astonishingly large number had the correct answer almost before the questions had ceased to vibrate. Ten combinations were disposed of in 15 seconds. As the year advances these problems increase in number, difficulty and speed of solution. Only a few minutes of this kind of work is given each day, but it equals an hour of slower work. The children are led up to it through gradual stages and are helped by time tables, square root tables up to 25, and cube root tables up to 12. Having learned abstract figures, they are taught to apply them to the ordinary transactions of the day. The problems are always new ones made up by the teachers as they go along.

—oo—

The little girls of the fifth and sixth grades who are in Miss Halligan's room at the Bowdoin school have organized a club for social and literary improvement. They had a meeting the other day to select a name. A report of the meeting was kindly sent to The Monitor by the president, Sarah Stepper. It is as follows:

"I will tell you about the club. I am the president. Jessie Averill is the vice president. Florence Wright is the secretary. Molly Goodson is the chairman. Elizabeth Allen is the treasurer. We had to vote. Miss Halligan gave us each a slip of paper and we wrote the girls' names. I had 15 votes, so I was elected president. Florence Wright had nine. Elizabeth Allen had the same. Jessie Averill had 12. Molly Goodson had 14. We have an entertainment committee and the ventilation committee. The name of our club is Good Cheer Club. We sang songs after we were through voting. We went home at 10 minutes of five. We had a lovely time. I will now close my writing and I will write you next week and I will tell you about the next meeting. I hope you will come some Thursday."

The chairman of the entertainment committee is Molly Goodson. The other members are Ida Soforen, Josephine Reddick, Evelyn Prout, Mary Heliant, Mildred E. Cranston, Fannie Weiner, Eddie E. Straw, Celia Drucker, Annie Soifer, Sadie Seidman, Ida Leben, Rose Lascombe, Bessie Selber, Mary Kiminsky; ventilation committee, Rebecca Michelowsky, chairman, Millie Morrison, Rebecca Ginsberg, Frances Berent, Mary Leben and Rachel Charcusky; electrician, Rebecca Walters.

—oo—

Books and pencils were put away promptly at 9:30 in Miss Nichols' room at the Wendell Phillips school in the West End, and the boys waited. It

Exhibitions to Be Open Next Week

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue, corner Museum street—Open from 9 to 5 p.m. Free all day Saturday and Sunday after 1 o'clock. French engraved portraits; exhibition of Japanese prints; exhibition of Japanese drawings at the following galleries—Vose's Gallery, 320 Boylston street—Exhibition of old portraits. Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury street—Portraits by Margaretta McIlroy; drawings by Jessie Wilcox Smith; miniatures by Laura Hills; drawings by Lillian W. Hale. Carrig-Rohane Shop, 20 Copley hall—Exhibition of sketches.

ART AND ARTISTS

An exhibition of water colors and etchings by Will Simmons of Paris and New York opened yesterday at Doll & Richards gallery, and will continue for one week. The subjects are nearly all animals and birds. Foxes, wild horses, eagles, polar bears and badgers are drawn with facility and a keen appreciation of color values. Most of them were elaborated from rapid sketches of animals in captivity, but the foxes were seen in the forest of Fontainebleau, where the painter would sometimes wait for hours before catching a glimpse of them. He has a droll appreciation of the characteristics of animals, which makes many of the sketches humorous as well as interesting. Some drawings of eagles and storks are highly decorative. A half dozen water colors show Paris streets under the floods of last winter, when the quays and some of the avenues were submerged for several days.

A portfolio of etchings and black and white drawings used for purpose of illustration testify to Mr. Simmons' ability as a draughtsman, and are almost more interesting than his work in color. The lines in these have particularly fine fine.

One more artistic triumph is added to the credit of The Copley Society by the Assyrian festival of Thursday evening, and all the weeks of preparation that have kept the studios and art schools humming with activity are over for another three years. Those who agreed that this attempt to visualize a bygone civilization was more than usually successful, and the motley crowd was surely as noisy and varied in its glee as that which originally built the tower of Babel.

REPORTS HOGS RAISED IN MISSISSIPPI FOR 2 1/2 CENTS A POUND

JACKSON, Miss.—J. W. Fox, director of the Delta experiment station of the department of agriculture, says in his report that hogs can be raised for 2 1/2 cents a pound on the foot under average conditions.

"It is not expected that this report will add materially to the numerous careful feeding experiments reported from the different stations," he says, "but as we have raised and marketed a bunch of 122 pigs, under ordinary farm conditions and at a nice profit, and as all details of the management are given as well as the pasture rotation which furnishes grazing every day in the year, it is hoped that our farmers will get some useful information as to details of management and suitable pasture crops that will be of material help."

"We marketed, during October, November and December of last year, 122 pigs, receiving for the lot \$1,382.50. They were marketed at an average of about 100 pounds. Thirty-two were sold on foot and averaged 175 1/2 pounds. Eighty-five were dressed and averaged 135 1/2 pounds.

"The final statement shows proceeds of sale, cost of production and net profit. The proceeds were as follows:

25 bushels corn, at 70 cents.....\$185.50
200 bushels corn (estimated) at 65 cents.....109.00
8 tons hams, at \$25.....75.00
Hams on pasture lots, at \$6.....84.00
Seed used on pasture lots.....29.50
Preparing and seeding pasture lots.....39.50
Total proceeds.....\$1,382.50

The expenses are shown in the following table:

25 bushels corn, at 70 cents.....\$185.50
200 bushels corn (estimated) at 65 cents.....109.00
8 tons hams, at \$25.....75.00
Hams on pasture lots, at \$6.....84.00
Seed used on pasture lots.....29.50
Preparing and seeding pasture lots.....39.50
Total expense.....\$579.50

"The net profit was \$803. If the five pigs, which averaged 196 pounds, had sold only at 6 cents, net profit would have been \$736.80."

It will be noted that Mr. Fox produced approximately 22,000 pounds of pork on foot for \$579.50, or 2.6 cents per pound.

Every legitimate charge was made against the hogs; even to \$6 an acre for the land on which the feed was grown.

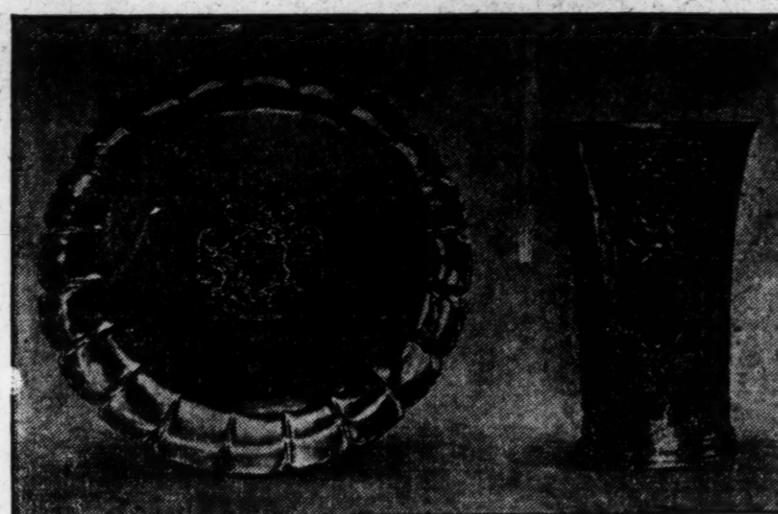
AUTOMOBILIST IS NOT A TRAVELER

WASHINGTON—The automobile is not a traveler, according to the United States court of customs appeals. The contention of the government that an important set of automobilist's tools was virtually a "traveling set" in the eyes of the tariff law, dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem, was denied.

The court held that this article, "intended for occasional and exceptional use," should be assessed at 40 per cent.

JEWELRY OF EGYPT SHOWN

Remarkable Pieces of Engraving Among Examples Now on Exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts



Special exhibition of silver loaned by the First Church and now on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts

JEWELRY found at Zawietel-Aryan

has been placed in the Ptolemaic room of the Egyptian galleries at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and shows wonderful engraved scarabs and necklaces of carnelian, amethyst and gold, with amulets of the finest workmanship. Flies of gold or carnelian and a frog perfectly carved in amethyst are included in the exhibits. A wooden hairpin bears a gazelle's head in perfect detail. Dr. George A. Reissner, who collected these articles, will return next Tuesday to Egypt to undertake further work of a similar character.

In the gallery of English paintings is hung a portrait of Mrs. Ashley by Sir William Beechey (1753-1839), loaned by R. C. & N. M. Vose. It represents a girl in a simple white dress, open at the neck. The brown hair falls upon the shoulders, and is bound with a white ribbon in quite modern fashion. The figure melts into shadowy brown background, with a hint of landscape in the lower right-hand corner.

In the east corridor, where many original drawings and water colors now are shown is hung a large oil painting by H. J. Gallison. It shows a dory at

low tide, the golden light of the sunset reflected in the pools of standing water between the seaweed-covered rocks.

A rocky pasture rises from the water's edge, and the purple blue hills are lost in the distant mist. It is a scene full of the quiet mystery of approaching night.

An Arabic capital has been presented to the western art department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by Dr. Denman W. Ross.

Two well-wrapped mummies have been presented to the Egyptian department by the "Egyptian Research Account," an adjunct of the British school of archeology, in return for subscriptions raised in this city by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Winslow. They were discovered by Professor Petrie.

The Sunday docent services will be as follows: Department of paintings, Henry L. Seaver, assistant professor, will speak on "The Marquis de Pastoret" in the first modern gallery at 2:30 p. m. Albert H. Mansell will speak on Rembrandt at 3:15 p. m. in the Dutch-Flemish gallery.

COLORADO IS SAID TO LEAD UNION IN IRRIGATED FARMS

Statistics Show That 25,926 Are Nourished by Water That Flows in 22,721 Miles of Ditches

NEW LANDS OPENED

DENVER, Col.—Statistics gathered here tend to show that Colorado is the leading irrigation state in the Union.

It consists essentially of two reservoirs known as Bradford lake and Cucharas valley reservoir No. 5. Bradford lake is a large natural basin which has been converted into a reservoir by the construction of a low earth dike and an outlet which taps the basin at a low level.

It has a capacity of 90,000 acre-feet and is supplied with water through a feeder canal from the Huerfano river.

This reservoir is complete. The Cucharas valley reservoir No. 5 is formed by the construction of a rock-fill dam across the Cucharas river in Huerfano county.

This dam when complete will have a height of 125 feet and the reservoir will have a capacity of nearly 100,000 acre-feet.

The dam has now reached a height of 95 feet. The water from both reservoirs will be used for the irrigation of lands in the vicinity of Pueblo.

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the selection of Baltimore as the city in which to hold the Democratic national convention on Jan. 25.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—The convention city par excellence, of course, is Chicago. But in the nature of things Baltimore cannot expect to get all the conventions. Occasionally cities far less conveniently situated or properly equipped must capture a convention or two. This year's Democratic national convention will meet in Baltimore. June 25 is the date fixed for the opening session.

Baltimore is not central and it is too near New York and Washington, which is a disadvantage for conventions desirous of ascertaining and following genuine public sentiment.

However, the city is charming, her news facilities are good, the delegates will be hospitably received, and the wide-awake newspapers of the city will supply the right atmosphere.

Chicago salutes Baltimore and offers her sisterly congratulations.

NEW YORK HERALD—Baltimore gets the next Democratic national convention.

The third annual dinner of the Past Matrons and Patrons Association of Ruth chapter 37 of Chelsea, O. E. S. was held at the Quincy house Friday evening.

Past Matron Mrs. Harriet A. Cox, the retiring president of the chapter, was given a cut glass dish, the presentation speech being made by Past Patron A. H. Maguire. Mrs. Cox responded. Past Grand Patron Alfred E. Wellington also spoke.

LABOR ASKS CABINET PLACE

WASHINGTON—Samuel Gompers and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor urged the House committee on labor on Friday to report a bill calling for a department of labor with cabinet rank.

Mr. Gompers said labor interests would be satisfied to have G. P. Neil, commissioner of labor, as head of the proposed department.

WASHINGTON HERALD—In the old days—Whig days and Free Soil days—Baltimore was the mecca toward which the politicians of both parties turned their steps to name candidates and shape party platforms.

The old city is again coming to its own, and the gathering of the clans there in mid-summer to nominate candidates and make the final presentation of policies is a matter of no small satisfaction.

Coming to a Democratic city, at the gateway of the South, for its national convention in 1912 is a favorable omen, as such things go in the political world.

Baltimore made a great fight for the convention and won against the odds of precedent and every incentive that could be brought to the front by cities of larger population.

Geographically and in most other respects the sixth city is admirably fitted for such a gathering.

There is no possible reason why Cleveland should not secure one of the conventions whenever a hall with adequate seating capacity is provided.

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NEW YORK TIMES—The delegates who meet in Baltimore will be the same that would have gone to Chicago or to St. Louis had one of those cities been chosen.

Their party beliefs, so far as they have party beliefs, will not be different.

If the platform, however, should deal somewhat less sternly with corporations and with property interests than

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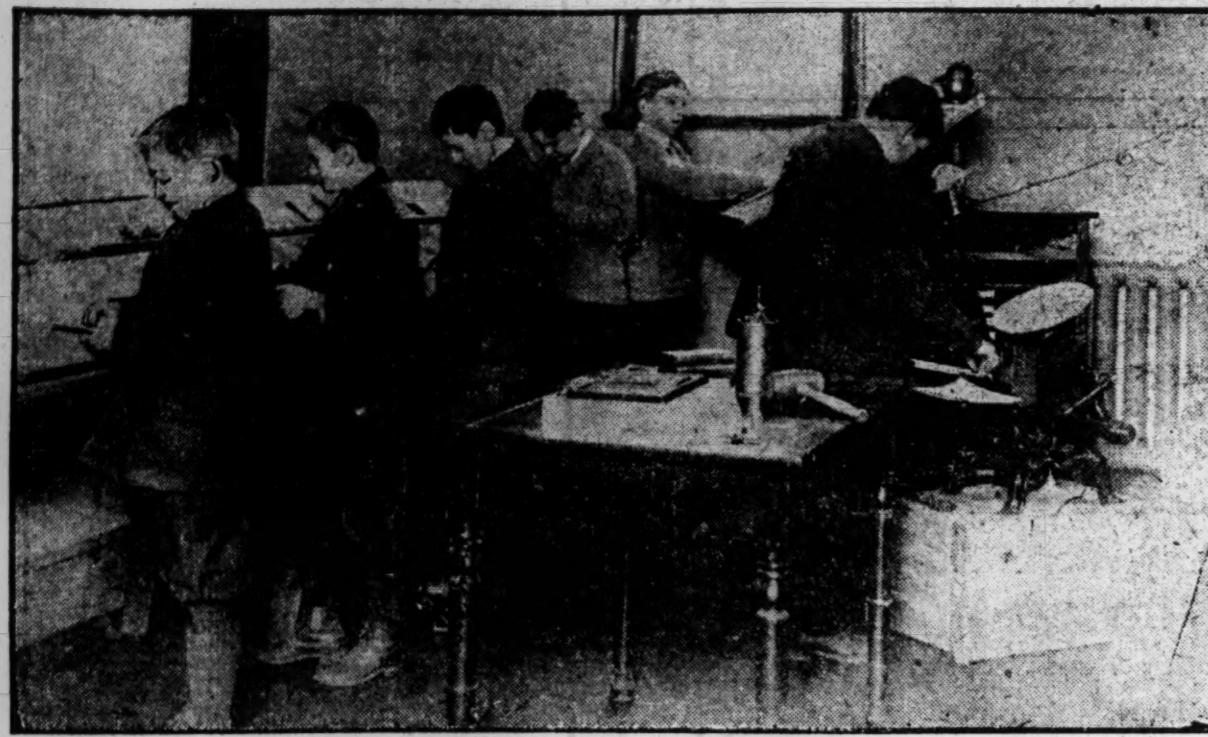
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WEEKLY PAPER KEEPS THE BOYS HUSTLING AT BOSTON SCHOOL



Printing office of the Dudley Record, where the schoolboys set and distribute type and do other work in connection with the publication of a weekly newspaper

The Dudley Record Has Active Staff and Helps Pupils to Advance in Their Studies

EAGER TO IMPROVE

WHAT are you doing, Bert?" asked the young man's father one evening last week.

"Composition," mumbled Bert, scratching away with his pen.

"I am going down the street to speak to Mr. L—— for a few moments, and I thought if you would like to go we would stop in at the moving picture show."

Bert's head bobbed up instantly, and his eyes brightened. Then he shook his head decidedly and said, "Can't."

"Can't? why not?" exclaimed his father, astonished, for this had been a never-failing lure.

"Dudley Record," said Bert. "I've got to write. All the boys have got to write and see if it's good enough to print. Press came yesterday," he went on as his father gazed at him blankly, "and we've got to get busy."

"Haven't you heard?" asked Bert's mother.

"Why, we have talked about nothing else for the last month! We have bought a printing press at the Dudley school, and we are going to print a paper."

"Are you the editor?" asked Albert's father gravely.

"I'd like to be, but I dunno as I'm good enough for that. What do you think of this?"

Albert slipped down from his chair and brought his composition. His father read it carefully. "You're getting there, Bert," he said, when he had finished, "but you will have to put in more time on your spelling if you expect to be editor."

Bert's face fell, but only for a moment. "If I study real hard do you think I can be?" he asked, eagerly.

"I am sure of it," said his father, "and when you write look out for your capitals and periods."

Thus reassured, Bert went back to his composition and then "plugged" at his spelling, while his father went out on the errand down the street.

The First Issue

The boys of grade 8 in Miss Crowell's rooms at the Dudley school have had a little paper which they printed by hand with their own pens for several years. It was called the "Undergraduate," and was issued once every month when there was time for the work. It was the interest manifested in that undertaking and the benefit it was to those who participated in the work that brought about the purchase of the printing press and resulted in the new publication, in the preparation of which the children of the entire district are to participate. The outfit has been installed as a cost of \$125, and the first issue has just come from the press, bearing the date of Jan. 8, 1912. It is called the Dudley Record. The paper is a four-page publication, 4½ inches by 7 inches, and is to be issued once a week. At the top of the first page is the following:

"The Dudley Record is devoted to the interests of the Dudley district. In it will be published the best compositions or other material written by the pupils of the various grades. The work of setting type and of printing is at present being done by the following boys: Edward Bigelow, Robert J. Brawley, Frederick S. H. Gebhard, Albert Morrissey, Robert Stouts (eighth grade); Frank W. Benson, Walter L. Griffin, Warren G. Mulliken, Walter Poblenz (seventh grade); Joseph Cohen, Frank Franklin, Charles F. Kerrigan, Frank O. Lunden, John M. Page, Ralph Schlosberg, Henry Segal (sixth grade); Joseph Carty, Joseph Earley, Henry Rust, Thomas Galvin (fifth grade); Raymond MacDonald, Patrick Tansey (fourth grade).

There follows a short composition, "My First Trip in an Airship," by Thomas Ryan of grade seven; "The Story of a Top," by Sidney Dyson of grade six, and "Rover Taking the Children to School," by Donald J. Lamont of grade eight. Then comes a notice of the Dudley-Dillaway Parents Association and "Our Question Box," with an introductory note which states that Mr. Keenan is to have charge of it and that if the chil-

ARMENIANS GIVE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT SUNDAY

Boston Society Expects to Earn Good Sum for World-Wide Benevolent Association

NEW YEAR EVENT

A MUSICAL entertainment will be given by the Boston branch of the Armenian Benevolent Association Sunday night in Paine Memorial hall, 9 Appleron street, for the benefit of that organization. There will be addresses by the ministers of the Armenian National and Armenian Congregational churches, music by two Armenian orchestras and singing by an Armenian chorus. Two trees will be in evidence, one richly decorated to illustrate the affluence displayed in America at the holiday season, the other barren of gifts in order to illustrate present conditions in Armenia. The contrast, it is hoped, will result in a generous contribution to the association's treasury.

The entertainment is held at this time in celebration of the Armenian New Year, which, according to the Greek calendar, falls this year on Jan. 14. The members of the committee on arrangements, headed by H. B. Selian as chairman, have made every effort to produce an entertainment that will reflect credit on their people and insure a large attendance.

This branch of the association was established five years ago by V. Kurkjian, traveling secretary of the association and also private secretary to the present Turkish consul in Boston. Mr. Kurkjian was sent to America from Cairo, Egypt, where the association has its headquarters, and as the result of his earnest work branch societies now exist in all the principal cities of the United States.

Aiding of the Armenian people is the purpose of the association, and since its founding in Egypt 10 years ago it has given and loaned hundreds of dollars both to individuals and institutions. It makes a special effort to aid Armenian farmers who need land, implements and livestock, and likewise helps students who desire a college education. These young men are sent to America for their training and later return to Armenia, where they give their services as teachers in return for the help from the association. A student who this year is taking post-graduate work at Harvard has already been appointed head master of one of the Armenian colleges for 1912-13. He will assume his new duties in Armenia next autumn. Beside giving aid to students, the association also sends money to schools that need funds for continued maintenance or improvements.

The association is really of world-wide importance, as Armenians wherever located may turn to its treasury for relief and Armenians the world over may become members and contribute to its support. Its existence is evidence of an intelligent and commendable effort on the part of a people to care for itself and to advance agriculturally and educationally, and as such it would seem to merit the hearty good wishes and assistance of the general public.

GOV. WILSON'S PROSPECT SHAPING IN LEGISLATURE

WASHINGTON—Gov. Woodrow Wilson has the New Jersey Legislature "on his hands" again, and on the record he will be able to make will depend something of his opportunity for being the presidential nominee of the Democratic party this year. Both houses of the Legislature are Republican, and if with such a body he can get desirable new laws he will come down to the national convention time with a good deal more prestige than he now has.

That the New Jersey Legislature has a Republican majority is due to the result in Essex county, of which Jersey City is a part. There are a dozen members of the House from that county. At the primaries last fall the Conservative forces of the Democracy succeeded in defeating the Wilson candidates for the nomination and in nominating their own ticket. The 12 men thus nominated declared at once that they stood with Governor Wilson on all matters of legislation, and the 12 men nominated

for the House from that county.

At the primaries last fall the Conservative forces of the Democracy succeeded in defeating the Wilson candidates for the nomination and in nominating their own ticket. The 12 men thus nominated declared at once that they stood with Governor Wilson on all matters of legislation, but this declaration was not satisfying to Governor Wilson, who steadfastly refused to go into that country during his several speaking tours of the state.

Finally, he did go into the county to make a speech in support of the Democratic nominee for the state ticket. In that speech, however, he did not mention the 12 nominees for the House. It was understood all over the state that he preferred to have these 12 men defeated and their 12 Republican opponents elected, on the ground that the Republicans would probably work with him in legislative matters and the Democrats would not.

It turned out as Governor Wilson desired. The 12 Republican nominees for the House from Essex county were elected and with them the Republican nominee for the Senate, who, while supported by Governor Wilson, could not quite overcome the tide which had set in against his associates on the ticket.

Governor Wilson expressed his entire satisfaction with the Essex county re-

sult. He now has the Legislature in session which was elected in November, and has submitted his message to it.

That document bears out what has been said in this article. It is distinctly non-partisan in tone, and omits all questions which might lead to party debate.

The message is confined to topics of public interest involving efficiency and economy in state affairs. This might be said to be the discreet thing to do, but in junc-

tion a uniform dairy score card throughout the United States.

"The last objection raised is that the Ellis milk bill would increase the number of inspections made, and to solve this difficulty Mr. Ellsworth recommends the conferring of fuller powers on local health boards. By all means let us confer these fuller powers on the local boards, but not under the impression that we shall thereby remove the number of inspections.

At present there are only about 30 boards of health making full and proper inspection of the dairies supplying their towns with milk, and yet one farmer told me that he had been inspected three times in one day. If we add to the existing 30 320 more efficient health boards for the remaining towns of the commonwealth, it is difficult to see how the number of inspections will be reduced.

The Ellis bill provided that the state board of health, which already inspects farms, should have power to coordinate the work of the local boards and thus do away with the present multiplicity of inspections, not to speak of Mr. Ellsworth's infinite duplication.

Mr. Ellsworth makes the very apt remark that "every means possible to cloud the issues were taken by the advocates of the bill." The only mistake in this statement is that the belching is being done by Mr. Ellsworth himself and others agreeing with him. Perhaps they are advocates of the bill, but it has not yet appeared so."

Another objection made is against having a uniform standard of inspection for the state, and Mr. Ellsworth says that the smaller cities require a different standard from Boston, and the towns a different standard from that of the cities. Evidently Mr. Ellsworth does not agree with the United States department of agriculture, which believes that it is perfectly feasible to put into opera-

tion the bill which Mr. Ellsworth raises are none of them valid. He states that this was a most pernicious measure, providing as

President Steinmeyer's \$100 silver cup for best partridge cock, male—Won by Col. R. F. Clark.

President Steinmeyer's \$100 silver cup for best partridge hen, female—Won by Col. R. F. Clark.

S. H. Roberts' \$100 silver cup for best partridge hen, female—O.

W. C. Hayles' \$100 silver cup for best single comb brown Leghorn, male—Won by J. R. Hill, Urbana, O.

Sparr特奖 for best barred Plymouth Rock, male—Won by Hattie Nicholson, Leominster.

A. Sharp's \$100 silver cup for best barred Plymouth Rock, male—Won by J. W. Shaw, Brockton.

George B. Inches' \$100 silver cup for best silver gray dorking, female—Won by George B. Inches, North Grafton.

George B. Inches' \$100 silver cup for best silver gray dorking, male—Won by George B. Inches, North Grafton.

W. C. Hayles' \$100 silver cup for best blue Andalusian, male—Won by J. E. Bishop, Rockford, Conn.

Sparr特奖 for best barred Plymouth Rock, male—Won by Hattie Nicholson, Leominster.

A. Sharp's \$100 silver cup for best partridge cochin, male—Won by Col. R. F. Clark.

President Steinmeyer's \$100 silver cup for best partridge hen, female—Won by Col. R. F. Clark.

P. D. Townsend, special assistant to the attorney-general of the United States, in the case of William George of San Francisco against the Curtis Lumber Company, says that the policy of the government is to attempt to obtain reversion only of these tracts.

FARMING ON HIGH-VALUE LANDS

Within 10 miles of the city hall, New York, there are 10 suburbs on Long Island, where agriculture is pursued on fields assessed at building-lot prices.

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ERECTS HOUSE WITH THE WASTE MATERIAL OF OFFICE BUILDING

MANY GAINS SHOWN IN REPORT MADE BY ATLANTA LIBRARIAN

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—With waste material left over and thrown away in the erection of the Commerce office building C. W. Parks, a mechanic, has built a house at 4543 Penn street that is worth about \$5000.

He had no experience as a carpenter and builder when he began the construction of the house. His trade is that of a machinist.

The idea of building a house with the waste material came to Mr. Parks when he saw it heaped up on a vacant lot.

The Commerce building is made of terra cotta tile, each piece made especially by hand and shaped to fit a particular place in the \$1,000,000 pile. But among the thousands of blocks there were some that did not fit, there were others that developed some slight defect, often no more than the splintering off of a corner on the back side of the block, but all of these the builders discarded.

When the building was done there were 33 wagon loads of this material.

Mr. Parks bought the whole 33 loads for \$120. To have bought it from the factory would have cost \$1500. Mr. Parks had a vacant lot, and he hauled the terra cotta tile there and stacked it up. He had never driven a nail or sawed a board or laid a brick, but he was handy with tools.

Mr. Parks did not even consult an architect or a contractor. He simply sized up his pile of tile and judged there was enough to build the foundations and four walls of a two-story house, 25x29 feet in size. The digging of the cellar and the plastering were the only two jobs on the house that were done by others. All the rest of the work he did himself.

As soon as the cellar was dug last May, Mr. Parks gave up his position in a machine shop and gave all his time to building his house.

The lot upon which the house stands cost Mr. Parks \$700. His tile cost \$120. He figures his time as worth \$100 a month and he was eight months building the house, which amounts to \$800. His brick, lumber, doors, windows, paint, nails, plastering, plumbing, furnace and the digging of the cellar aggregated \$2180, making the total cost of the house \$3800. He considers it well worth \$5000, which is a net profit of \$1200 for a summer's work.

Mr. Parks bought it from the factory for \$1500. Mr. Parks had a vacant lot, and he hauled the terra cotta tile there and stacked it up. He had never driven a nail or sawed a board or laid a brick, but he was handy with tools.

The expenses for the librarian, 12 assistants on full time and three on half time, a story teller, the binder, janitors, etc., and for all other incidentals at the library amounted to \$23,010. \$12,638.15 of this amount being spent for salaries and \$6,194.76 for books.

The largest circulation for any one day during 1911 was on Oct. 28, when 1581 volumes were issued. The smallest issue was July 13, 474 volumes being issued.

The reading room was visited by 80,000 people, the average Sunday readership being 130. Children under 14 years of age drew 33,147 volumes, and on Friday afternoons during story hour, an average of 105 were present. Many were assisted by the librarian in preparing debates, essays, etc.

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According to statistics compiled from records of other cities the Atlanta library has the smallest appropriation of any such institution in a city of Atlanta's size in the Union, practically every other city allowing an appropriation almost double Atlanta's.

SEA TUG MARS RUNS ASHORE

Towing coal laden barges, the sea tug Mars, Captain McCallum, ran ashore between the northeast and southeast bars at Point Allerton today, and all attempts to reach her by tugs have been futile.

The Mars is owned by S. W. Munn of Philadelphia and is engaged in towing barges from Delaware to eastern ports under charter to the Reading Coal Company.

She was bound to Boston from Philadelphia with the barges Franklin, Langhorne and Hampshire.

The barges anchored and were later brought to quarantine by tugs. The Hampshire is bound for Boston, while the other two were for Portland.

The Stony Beach life savers reported that the 13 men on the tug were in no danger, and that the boat would be pulled off and saved. It is impossible to reach the Mars till the sea subsides.

FARMING ON HIGH-VALUE LANDS

Within 10 miles of the city hall, New York, there are 10 suburbs on Long Island, where agriculture is pursued on fields assessed at building-lot prices.

Another Satisfied Monitor Advertiser

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VERSIONS OF MOLIERE'S PLAYS

British Dramatists Made Translations—How English Literature Has Been Influenced by the French

In an earlier article of this series was touched the question of the influence of Shakespeare upon the dramatic writing of Voltaire. The counter-influences of French literature across the channel have been subject of much more extended comment by writers, possibly because the English have been more generous in admitting the influence of their neighbors. Of course a deeper reason still lies in the actual dominance of the French language and literature in Great Britain after the Conquest, which made so lasting an impression that it is sometimes said today that the most lovely and expressive English words that deal with esthetic and generally poetic and lofty concepts are by a great majority of French origin.

Moreover, the habit of medieval times was for English students to go abroad for their education or at any rate for the finish which only continental experience was supposed to afford. Frenchmen have within themselves, apparently, all that they have desired of cultural opportunity, and are probably the most homekeeping of peoples. But Francis I., under whom so much that was progressive in art and letters came forth in France, is the monarch who was wise enough to bring Leonardo da Vinci to his court and to encourage dramatic art among his own people, to invite musicians from Italy and scholars from England. Paris has been a gathering place for the cream of culture of many nations, and perhaps this intimates that the French are truly more hospitable to influences from without than those who, more chary, go to seek others, but are slow to invite them to their hearthstone.

William Wycheley, born 1640, was one of the many Englishmen educated in France. He returned to England with the Restoration, and let it be noted here that the troubles of the Stuart family were incidentally also a strong factor in keeping the most cultivated English people in close touch with their French cousins. For the French court was ever the place of refuge, as we well know, for English royalties who became unpopular at home. Certain English translations of the Bible, also, it is to be remembered, were printed, even made abroad, Paris and Geneva offering a retreat for the Englishmen who might not circulate their versions of the Scriptures at home. And after that, down to the time of the American exodus by the Pilgrims, a refuge with the Dutch across the channel was first opened to them. All this hints at how events have driven the most thoughtful of English folk again and again over seas as if to gain from other people things of which they have made such masterly use.

Wycheley's "Plain Dealer"

William Wycheley has been named the greatest of all the comic dramatists of his time in England. For all the repute of the man as a man, Pope was glad to be noticed in his "Country Wife," though the boy poet soon outgrew his elder mentor. The subjects of most of Wycheley's plays were borrowed from Spanish and French drama. He translated Molire's "Le Misanthrope" into excellent English. In "The Plain Dealer," as he renamed it, objectionable features of the original come out more clearly than they do in the illusive delicacy of the French; or perhaps, they appear more salient because Wycheley means by these things what Molire did not. There is a chance in the original to mistake the character of Alceste. One may think him surly and churlish, so does the grace of Célimène emphasize what is brusque and plain dealing in her boy. But in Wycheley's version the bluff honesty of the sailor, dear always to an Englishman, is plainly declared, and no one doubts that Manly is every inch a man, deserving well of us for his stand for that which is honorable. For example, his estimate of Olivia (the Célimène of Molire) states his own standard of conduct. He says:

"Ah sir, sorrow's a troublesome thing on your shelf;
Without just and good cause I never keep it myself."

Fielding's best piece of dramatic work was his version of Molire's "L'Avare," which followed the success of his translation of "Medecin Malgre Lui," for before he established his real genius by the production of "Tom Jones," Fielding gave his attention to the drama.

Coley Cibber, made poet laureate in 1730 and held up to ridicule by Pope in "The Dunciad" (Cibber is enthroned in the fourth book, published in 1742, as king of the dunces), was a clever playwright, for all that, and his greatest success was attained in his version of Molire's "Tartuffe," called the "Non-Juror." But the success of this work in England was, it must be confessed, rather political than literary.

CHELSEA'S FIRE FORCE AGREES TO PAY COMPROMISE

Through a compromise the paid firemen of Chelsea will accept half the wage increase asked for. The special election sought on this question in a petition containing 1600 names will not be held.

Mayor Malone, the aldermen and the representatives of the firemen met in conference last night. It was pointed out by Mayor Malone that the financial condition of Chelsea was such that the city could not afford this year to give the firemen all they asked for.

Under a compromise bill as drawn up the chief will receive \$1000 per year, the assistant chief \$1400, captains \$1200 each, engineers \$1200 each, lieutenants \$1150, hosemen, laddermen and drivers \$900 the first year, \$1000 the second and \$1100 the third year and each year thereafter. A day off in every five will necessitate the appointment of two additional hosemen, which has been provided for in the compromise bill.

ARTS AND CRAFTS TO HEAR LECTURE

The Boston Society of Arts and Crafts will meet at 9 Park street next Thursday evening, when Miss Anne Beecher Scoville will lecture on "An Artistic Age: The Handicrafts of Wild Life; a Study in Primitive Arts." The lecture will be illustrated by a collection of Indian work.

The annual meeting of the Society of Arts and Crafts will be held Feb. 14, and will be preceded by the usual supper.

SURPRISES AT FROCESTER HILL

To Reach Place That Abounds in Unexpected Features Traveler Passes Through District That Is Full of Interest

A HILL that looks like a plain seems a surprise one might expect to find in "Alice in Wonderland," but nowhere else; the Cotswolds, however, abound in unexpected features and Frocester hill is the show "surprise" of Minchinhampton and the adjoining district. The most direct way is through Nailsworth, a quaint old town spreading up the sides of several hills. The road thither winds round a gorge filled with trees and rejoicing in the name of the Devil's Elbow, and comes out on the open common-land, broken with rocks which jut out from the turf and rear against the sky. The hills round Nailsworth are thickly wooded, and one way to Frocester leads through avenues of pines, clinging to rocky ledges high above the road. Today, however, we are taking the short cut, so we turn up by the Cross and make an almost perpendicular ascent for half a mile or so. We are rewarded by the sight of some genuine old Cotswold houses of fine proportions, which stand as evidence of the glories of the past when Nailsworth was one of the most important Cotswold towns.

Historically it dates from A. D. 740, when Ethelbad, King of Mercia, granted various lands as far as "Neglesleaf" to the Bishop of Worcester. The name of the town is derived from Nagel (a weight of wool) and leag (pasture or wood). The latter part of the title was afterwards changed to wert (market or place); thus Nagelwert (wool market).

Cloth manufacturing was the principal industry for a long time, large mills having been built between 1700 and 1800, one at least very important mill remains, Longfords.

Leaving the town the road continues to ascend through pasture and arable fields; the trees on this side of the town are mainly beech and ash, but few appear to break the monotony of the muddy lanes. Now and again a small stone cottage is seen, and finally we come to a straggling hamlet, gray as the shadows on the distant hills and merging into the landscape in an unassuming fashion. Here stands a ruined house whose broken walls show the bright yellow of the newly crumbling stone; its garden has become waste land, one with the turf along the wayside and the fruit trees raise their gnarled boughs pathetically from the wilderness.

The deserted air becomes more apparent as we drive on through the interminable fields, whose undulations rising and falling almost imperceptibly, are apt to hide "he-few farms on the uplands. Glancing to our right, we are surprised to see a succession of hills and valleys on the northeast, and from the extent of the view, perceive we are on unusually high ground. A vast expanse of sky spreads overhead, from which the rainclouds of the forenoon are fortunately breaking and fleeing south behind us, promising a clear view from the summit. No sign of a hill top is to be seen, however; if the road descends it is only for a few yards and the curve is of the gentlest, while the upward incline is equally insignificant. Once or twice we stop to ask the way but always receive the comforting assurance "straight on." Finally, the lane turns into a wider road and pursuing this (still in the midst of level fields) we perceive a signpost clear against the sky, and drive up to the brink of a vast escarpment which, far, far below the Severn plain extends.

The sun is low now, for it is a November afternoon, and brilliant rays of coppery-gold strike athwart the summit of a curious shaped hill standing out in the center of the plain. Tradition has it that once the land below was covered by the ocean and that the hill was washed into its present shape by the swirl of the tides. The estuary lies beyond it whence the river stretches in a gleaming band across the scene, joining the river Wye to the right. Through the mists we can dimly see the direction of the two valleys. Beyond the Severn heart of Wales. Looking straight down we see a gallant company of beech woods boldly clambering up the precipice, and from our feet a road winds down, in precipitous curves, to the village of Frocester and its huge tithe barn. Looking up from there Frocester hill must seem an overhanging precipice.

As we stand looking, fascinated by the ever-changing light and shadow on the gleaming plain, we realize how much the prospect owes to the monotonous approach which promised nothing of this loveliness.

STATE CONVENTION DATE IS NAMED

PITTSBURGH—Plans are being made to hold the Republican state convention in the Majestic theater, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, May 1. State Chairman Henry F. Walton has sent a letter to the members of the state committee announcing that this date will be selected, unless objection is offered.

The convention will nominate 38 candidates for presidential electors, four congressmen-at-large, an auditor general and state treasurer, and elect 12 delegates-at-large and the same number of alternate delegates to the Republican national convention.

DR. NORTH TO TALK ON MILK Boston Cooperative Milk Producers Association will lecture on "An Artistic Age: The Handicrafts of Wild Life; a Study in Primitive Arts." The lecture will be illustrated by a collection of Indian work.

The Boston Society of Arts and Crafts will meet at 9 Park street next Thursday evening, when Miss Anne Beecher Scoville will lecture on "An Artistic



Frocester hill, which looks like a plain, the "show surprise" of the district about Minchinhampton

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MALDEN

Malden chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, Friday evening installed: Matron, Mrs. Nellie Hogan; patron, Lewis Evans; assistant matron, Mrs. J. N. Bowby; conductress, Mrs. Lewis Evans; assistant conductress, Miss Carolyn Furniss; Ada, Miss Helen Baker; Ruth, Miss Salma Given; Esther, Mrs. Minna Rich; Senator, Martha, Miss Helen McLaughlin; Electa, Mrs. George E. Cleaves; pianist, Mrs. Lucy English; warden, Mrs. C. J. Seely; sentinel, C. C. Homer; trustees, Charles H. English, Mrs. C. H. Horne and Mrs. Stephen Baker.

The Linden Real Estate Association has elected: President, John Given; vice-president, Alderman Charles L. Moore; secretary and treasurer, Charles H. Ashbury; trustee, John F. Hawkridge.

WAKEFIELD

Clan McPhail, O. S. C., has elected these officers: Chief, William A. Stewart; tabanist, Robert Horne; secretary, T. B. Stewart; financial secretary, Alexander Ratray; treasurer, George L. Stuart.

The Quannapowitt Club has elected: President, M. F. Clarke; vice-president, J. B. Wilkinson; secretary, H. W. Weymouth; treasurer, Arthur H. Jewett; clerk, W. P. Pierce; directors, Charles H. English, Mrs. C. H. Horne and Mrs. Stephen Baker.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

At the annual meeting of the Park Avenue Congregational church the pastor, the Rev. John G. Taylor, was presented with \$70 in gold. It was presented by Clarence T. Parsons on behalf of the parish. Herbert A. Snow, the Sunday school superintendent, was given a silver cup by the school.

The church has elected these officers: Clerk, Edward W. Nicoll; treasurer, Joseph C. Holmes; collector, William F. Conant; auditor, Leander D. Bradley.

EVERETT

James A. Perkins post 66, G. A. R., will tonight install its officers in Grand Army hall. The officers are: Commander, William H. Cate; senior vice-commander, Joseph R. Grove; vice-commander, Joseph Martin; officer of the day, William Locke; officer of the guard, Peter F. Munroe; chaplain, Francis C. Danforth; quartermaster, Henrietta Batchelder; trustee, Francis C. Danforth; delegate, John J. Sheehan.

MELROSE

Melrose Lodge of Odd Fellows last evening installed: Noble grand, Stanley D. Copperthwaite; vice-grand, Ralph B. Wheeler; secretary, Edmund L. Grundy; financial secretary, Harry R. Norton; treasurer, Charles W. C. Trask; conductor, Charles L. LaSalle; outer guard, William H. Storey; inner guard, Alfred Barrett. John A. Barnes, district deputy grand master, and suite of Malden Lodge installed the officers.

DEDHAM

Onward Lodge, No. 144, Knights of Pythias, has chosen: Chancellor commander, George G. Darling; vice-chancellor, Robert M. Davis; keeper of records and seal, Harry E. Atkins; master of finance, Albert F. Kirkby; master of exchequer, Henry R. Wragg; master of work, Ellery E. Colby; prelate, Theodore Bishop; master of arms, Charles W. Jones.

MIDDLEBORO

The following officers of Alberta Rebeak lodge, I. O. O. F., have been installed by Mrs. Ida Magus of New Bedford: Mrs. Louise Pond, R. S. N. G.; Mrs. Emily Bryant, L. S. N. G.; Mrs. Olive Southworth, warden; Mrs. Cora Jenkins, conductor; Mrs. Minnie Charret, R. S. V. G.; Mrs. Lizzie Jennings, L. S. V. G.; Mrs. Lucy Cline, chaplain.

CHELSEA

The annual report of Miss Edwina J. Simpson, librarian of the Public Library, shows that during the year 1911 80,283 books were loaned for home reading. The number of books in the reference room brings the total number of books in the library, at the close of the year, to 11,208.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The Baptist church has organized a Junior Society of Christian Endeavor which will meet Sunday afternoons at the church. The officers of the society are: President, Earle Lothrop; vice-president, Roderick MacDonald; secretary, Elsie Cogswell; treasurer, Jeanette North.

BROOKLINE

The library trustees have voted to extend the period indefinitely of keeping the library open between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening.

PENBROKE

It has been voted to expend \$50 in helping some young grange member to a short course in the Agricultural College at Amherst.

"JOB LOT"

(ONE CARLOAD)

OF CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE AT 25% DISCOUNT

WILL BE READY FOR SALE JANUARY 22nd.

Reservation Orders accepted
Beginning Monday, Jan. 15th

M R. STICKLEY advises us that this is the finest "job lot" of Craftsman furniture that the Boston showrooms have as yet been favored with. The furniture itself has not arrived, but we have the complete list, which includes Desks, Library Tables, Bookcases, Dining Tables and Chairs, China Cabinets, Reclining Chairs, Arm Chairs, Small Rockers, etc.

"Job Lot" Craftsman Furniture means that the pieces are not perfect, but the imperfections are so slight as to be hardly noticeable.

THE CRAFTSMAN CO.
OF BOSTON C. BRYANT, Mgr.
470 BOYLSTON STREET

PLAN PROPOSED TO END DEADLOCK ON DIRECT ELECTIONS

WASHINGTON — Senate conferees

have proposed to their colleagues of the House a compromise that may break the deadlock on the popular election of senators that has prevented the submission of the proposed constitutional amendment to the states since last summer.

The House passed a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by the people instead of by the Legislatures. To that resolution the Briscoe amendment was added, giving Congress the supervisory powers over the election of senators, which it now has theoretically over the election of members of the House. The House objected, the southern Democrats fearing federal interference in the laws disfranchising the negro.

It is now proposed by the Senate managers to submit to the states at the same time one proposed constitutional amendment providing simply for popular elections, implying Congress control, and another amendment taking from Congress all control of Congress elections. The House conferees wanted time to think the matter over and the committee recessed until Monday.

William Jennings Bryan returned to Washington long enough to take a hand in the matter. He went to the room of Senator Kern of Indiana and sent out calls for progressive and Democratic congressmen, and urged upon them the need of getting the resolution finally through the House at any cost. He tried to reach Senator La Follette by telephone, but failed. The effect of Mr. Bryan's effort was not apparent.

WHITEHORN

Supreme Grand Commander Dr. Purdon of Pawtucket, R. I., has been secured as one of the speakers at the open meeting of the Mt. Hermon commandery, Knights of Malta, Tuesday evening. Other officers of the grand commandery are expected to be present and delegations are to be entertained from the commanderies in the towns in this vicinity.

STONEHAM

Stoneham Lodge, Knights of Pythias, has installed the following officers: Chancellor commander, F. G. Elliott; vice-chancellor, E. S. Frazier; prelate, J. H. Howes; master of work, Irving G. Thompson; master of finance, J. L. Gilson; master of exchequer, George N. Green; master at arms, S. L. Hunt.

NORWOOD

The Swedish Baptist Church Society has elected: President, the Rev. Alfred Lindblom; treasurer, Paul Tolander; secretary, John Nelson; superintendent of Sunday school, Frederick Carlson.

Miss Emily Curtis Fisher has resigned as a member of the school committee.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The officers of Alfred C. Monroe W. C. were installed last evening in Union hall by Mrs. Nellie Libby, president of the Massachusetts department.

Deputy Alexander H. Beaton of Abington installed the newly elected officers of Colfax Lodge, I. O. O. F., last evening.

QUINCY

The Republican Club has elected:

President, George A. Sideliner;

vice-president, George F. Brown;

secretary, Edwin W. Newcomb;

treasurer, Alfred O. Dicks;

Joseph Walker, Albert W. Fay and Charles A. Hall;

secretary, Roy Trout;

treasurer, E. E. Jameson.

Detroit Branch:
Woodward and Boulevard
Phone North 4556

Detroit Branch:
Woodward and Boulevard
Phone North 4556



Here's a Ford Model T Touring Car

\$690

Handsome—Foredoors—roomy—up-to-the-minute in desired details, strong, simple and backed with a record of five years' satisfaction—giving results in all parts of the world to more than 100,000 users. This beautiful motor car completely equipped for only \$690 f. o. b. Detroit.

FACTS from FORD

Q There are no "glittering generalities" in FORD advertising. It gives you the established Facts—we appeal to your judgment through Facts, not with claims—and you know it's more profitable to live with a Fact than to nurse a family of "claims."

Q There's this about FORD advertising that makes it particularly distinctive and that is its positive harmony with Facts. It is just like FORD Model T—reliable, positive.

Q We tell you FORD Model T is the lowest priced quality car and immediately follow with the Facts.

Q The extreme simplicity and accurately scientific design—the creation of the marvelous inventive genius of Henry Ford.

Q Entire mechanical construction of Vanadium Steel, scientifically heat-treated—the very best as well as the most expensive steel made.

Q The cheapest 4-Cylinder motor car in maintenance, 20 to 25 miles on one gallon of gasoline and 5000 to 8000 miles on one set of tires.

Q The only motor car with the Magneto built into the flywheel as a part of the motor; the only motor car in which there are neither dry cells nor batteries. This is also a FORD Magneto—built entirely in our own shops.

Q The lightest weight 4-Cylinder motor car in the world, size, power and capacity considered—60 pounds to the horsepower.

Q The FORD Model T has the lowest purchase price and running cost per mile per passenger of any motor car in the world.

Q The Ford Motor Company devotes all its energy to the production of only one car; it finances the entire business itself, and this is a mighty force in manufacture; no borrowed money, no interest-bearing bond issues, no mortgages, but everything bought and paid for with spot cash, and sold the same way.

Q There is intense significance in the fact that every fifth car sold in America last year was a FORD Model T. This significance increases when you know that every third car made in America this year will be a FORD Model T.

Q FORD Model T cars would not be made in such quantities if established merit had not produced the demand.

Q Remember all FORD cars are sold fully equipped—we specify the equipment article by article. When you buy a FORD Model T you buy a complete car.

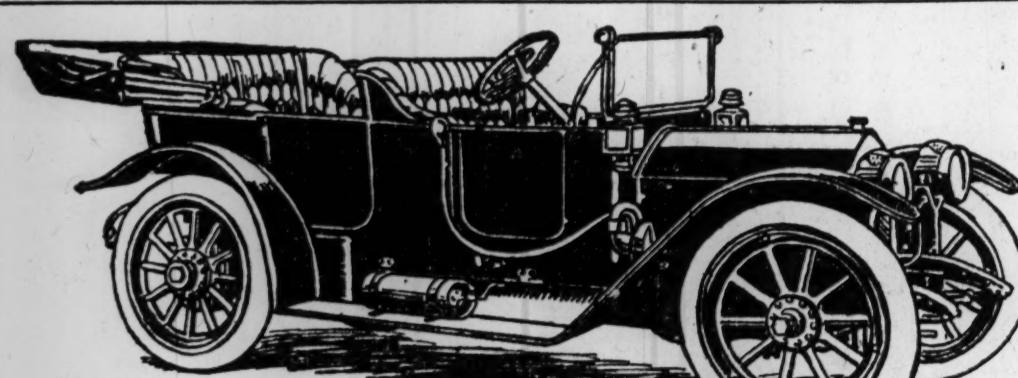
Q In addition to FORD Model T Touring Car we have for immediate delivery:

Ford Model T Torpedo, fully equipped, f.o.b. Detroit	\$590
Ford Model T Commercial Roadster, fully equipped, f.o.b. Detroit	\$590
Ford Model T Town Car, fully equipped, f.o.b. Detroit	\$690
Ford Model T Delivery Car, fully equipped, f.o.b. Detroit	\$700

Q We have a series of valuable booklets covering important information for the owners of motor cars. These books will be mailed promptly on request. Branches and Large Distributors in all Principal Cities. No Ford Cars Sold Unequipped.

BOSTON BRANCH:
147 Columbus Ave.
Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

BOSTON BRANCH:
147 Columbus Ave.



Fully Equipped \$1600

THE LION "40" With Self Starter

Examine the Lion "40" with special reference to those refinements which identify a car of super-quality. You know, yourself, nearly every detail in which the car of high degree excels the car of low degree. You can locate, and study, and compare these details in the Lion "40".

Now, start with the Lion self-starter and draw the "parallel" between Lion evidences of quality and value; and similar evidences found in the car of high price.

Self-starter—positive and certain in its action—dispensing with the engine crank.

Fuel powered motor—40 H. P.—quick, flexible, silent and speed.

Unit power plant—alignment preserved; protection from mud and dirt and water.

Fall floating Hess rear axle, instead of semi-floating, or some less efficient type.

Brake roller and New Departure ball bearings throughout the car—in themselves evidences of quality.

THE WHITNEY-BARNEY CO., 823 Boylston Street, Boston

PHONE B. B. 5340

OPEN TERRITORY FOR LIVE AGENTS

Spicer universal joints—straight line drive
Tires, 36x4 inches. Firestone or Diamond, demountable and quick detachable—bit and generous in size; resilient and elastic.

Brake demountable quick detachable rims instead of less costly equipment—and one extra rim and tire iron furnished the first car under \$3,000 to adopt these rims as regular equipment.

Wheelbase of 110 inches long and comfortable.

Springs—car—Stanhope, longer front 40 inches long—extreme.

Upholstering, more than usually thick and soft—eight inches deep instead of six; the highest grade, long grain, semi-bright leather.

Brakes—drum, 14 inches in diameter instead of 12; both brakes internal expanding.

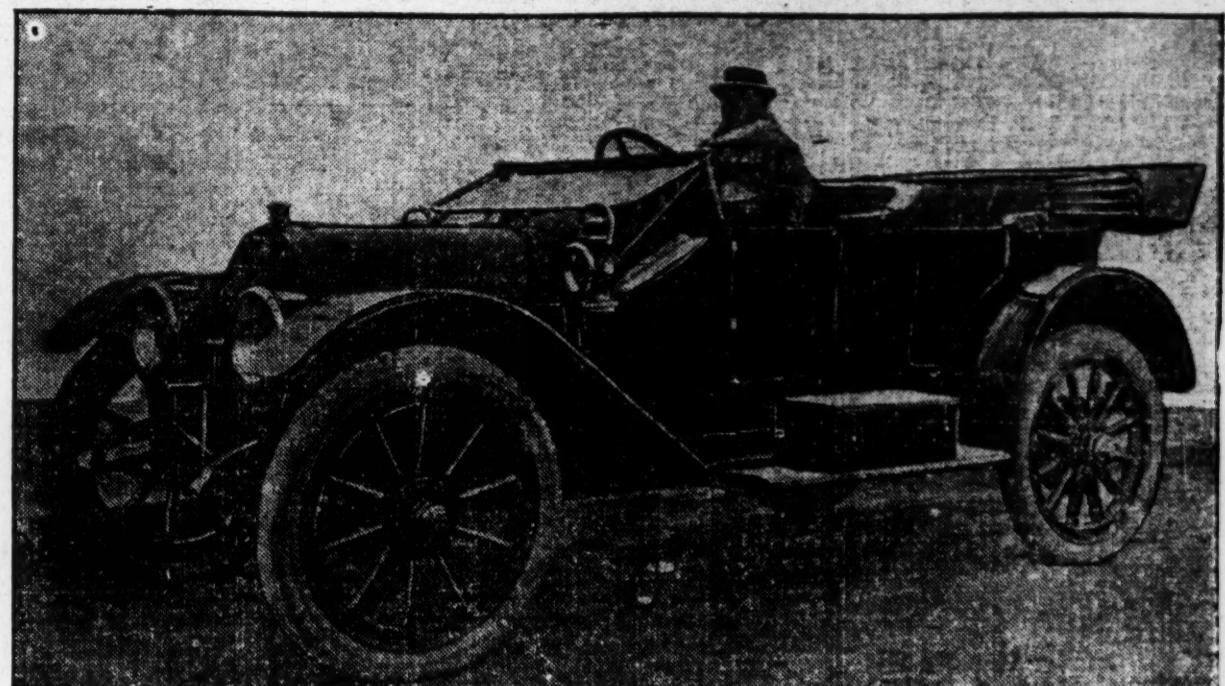
Equipment complete to the last detail—

Front fenders with dust boot; rain vision windshield; speedometer; enameled gas headlights; searchlight tank; robe and foot rails; tools, oil lamp, etc.

In total, good and sufficient reason to do some thinking before paying more to get them in some other car; or less in the hope that they are not the backbone of service-efficiency and durability.

News of Interest to Automobilists

ONE OF LATEST TORPEDO MODELS



F. D. BRANNON IN CHALMERS MODEL 36 FOR 1912

AUTOMOBILISTS ARE LOOKING AHEAD TO BIG BOSTON EXHIBIT

Preparations Already Being Made to Make Pleasure and Commercial Shows Most Complete Ever Held

COVER TWO WEEKS

Mechanics building, which for the past nine years has housed the Boston automobile show, will this year present two separate exhibits, the pleasure car division of the automobile industry being presented during the week of March 2 to 9. Following the pleasure car show, from March 13 to 20 will be held an exhibition of commercial vehicles. The first show will be under the auspices of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association, while the truck show will be under the direction of the Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Association.

It has been found impossible during the past two or three years to do justice to the commercial side of the industry when holding it in connection with the pleasure car show and on account of lack of room in Mechanics building, Horticultural hall and Symphony hall had to be engaged to accommodate all who wished to exhibit. This was a most unsatisfactory arrangement and at the instigation of Chester I. Campbell, general manager of both exhibitions, it was decided this year to hold a separate show for the commercial vehicles.

The tremendous strides made in the building and general construction of motor trucks to meet various kinds of utility service and the increased demand for motor driven vehicles for commercial purposes has made the truck end of the industry practically dominant in the pleasure car. Mechanics building was found far too small properly to care for a combination show and the two separate exhibitions were the only logical solution. The pleasure car show will surpass anything of its character ever held in this city and a number of exhibitors who were unable to get ready for the New York shows will be found at the Boston exhibition. The new features in connection with the pleasure car exhibition will embody refinements of design, new self-starting devices, new lubricating systems, advanced ideas in ignition systems and beautiful body designs. More care will be paid this year than ever before to general effect and harmonizing of color in both upholstery and general decorative effect. Two-tone effects will be found in the painting of the modern motor car.

The Flanders "20" appears to have been run full tilt against the edge of some circular saw equipped with the ability to divide it into halves, from radiator to rear axle, the left half of the car remaining in an upright position.

Of course, there is no saw in existence which could be successfully pitted against the hard-tempered, alloyed steels of the car. The result was attained only after many days of grinding in the Studebaker shops in Detroit, where the car is made and the operation was one in which every part of the car was reduced in detail. In itself the dissected Flanders shows skill of high order.

The shafts of steel glisten as if polished,

and the detail is simply perfect. To facilitate examination, hollow exteriors have been finished in red which contrast

with white-gray of the interiors.

The value of the cut-out chassis has been often proven at automobile shows by means of cars in which holes have been made at various points. Never before, however, has it been possible to follow a drop of gasoline from its start in the tank to the carburetor and thence in its vaporized form to the cylinders where it meets the electric spark and transmits its impulse to the rear wheels. The details of the pistons, rings, connecting rods, drive shafts and transmission are all beautifully brought out. The electric system—batteries, magneto and coil—are all as carefully dissected as the other parts.

The Studebakers are showing this car solely as an educational exhibition. They believe that it is instructive to those bent on securing information in a general way, regarding automobile construction. Far more however do they maintain that it illustrates, as would be possible in no other way, the material and workmanship which go into the Flanders "20" and its "big brother," the E-M-F "30."

Like the rest of the Studebaker exhibit, the cut-out chassis is taken direct from stock, the novel method of its treatment being the only special built feature of its makeup.

STEVENS-DURYEA CONVERTIBLE IS VERY ATTRACTIVE

To the man who runs his own motor car and does not feel that he can have a garage full of automobiles, the new convertible body which the Stevens-Duryea people are showing is very attractive.

It has a number of distinctive features that make it quite a different proposition from the one or two other convertibles that have been seen, and altogether it has attracted much favorable attention.

The lines of the Stevens-Duryea convertible are especially graceful, curving at the dash and over the hood in a way that gives the appearance of easy comfort and dependability which the car has proved under test. There are seats for five passengers, with generous space and wide doors in the tonneau. The window sashes in the door fold down flat against the inside panel, instead of slipping into it, and are held in position there and protected by a leather flap.

The other windows are removable, an ingeniously designed case for holding them being affixed to the back of the inside seat. There is also a compact case for the non-shrinkable gray cloth top and back curtain, the supports for which fold down flat that when used as an open car the convertible has the smooth perfect lines of the Stevens-Duryea touring car with no indication of its double equipment.

BIG E-M-F SHIPMENTS

During the month of December—normally the quietest of the year in the motor car industry—The Studebaker Corporation's E-M-F factories completed almost exactly \$2,000,000 worth of automobiles of the E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" types. So far as known this is a new manufacturing record for the final month of the year.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

Jan. 13 From 5:00 p. m. to 6:42 a. m.
Jan. 14 From 5:05 p. m. to 6:42 a. m.
Jan. 15 From 5:05 p. m. to 6:41 a. m.
Jan. 16 From 5:05 p. m. to 6:40 a. m.
Jan. 17 From 5:08 p. m. to 6:40 a. m.
Jan. 18 From 5:00 p. m. to 6:39 a. m.
Jan. 19 From 5:10 p. m. to 6:39 a. m.
Jan. 20 From 5:12 p. m. to 6:38 a. m.

E-M-F EXHIBIT NOVEL FEATURE AT GARDEN SHOW

One of the most striking novelties on view at the Madison Square Garden show, New York, was the new application of the cut-out chassis principle, exhibited by the Studebaker Corporation. For the first time the skilled mechanics who annually present fragments of cars, dissected to a greater or less extent, have actually done their best.

The Flanders "20" appears to have been run full tilt against the edge of some circular saw equipped with the ability to divide it into halves, from radiator to rear axle, the left half of the car remaining in an upright position.

Of course, there is no saw in existence which could be successfully pitted against the hard-tempered, alloyed steels of the car. The result was attained only after many days of grinding in the Studebaker shops in Detroit, where the car is made and the operation was one in which every part of the car was reduced in detail.

The shafts of steel glisten as if polished,

and the detail is simply perfect. To facilitate examination, hollow exteriors have been finished in red which contrast

AUTOMOBILE TRADE CONDITIONS PROMISE FUTURE PROSPERITY

President Metzger of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers Is Very Optimistic of Outlook

NEW YORK—The most optimistic view of trade conditions and association work was taken by the members of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, Inc., who attended the annual meeting at the association office on Thursday. President Metzger in his address said, in part: "The year has been without exception, the most successful we have known. Our relations with other organizations are friendly. With the opening of the season we had 63 members to which we have added 25 during the year, making a total of 88. A great part of our work, particularly that referring to the improvement of the highways, is directed through the American Automobile Association, whose officers render their services gratuitously and put wonderful energy behind their work, solely for the good of the cause."

Mr. Metzger dealt at length with the work of the commercial vehicle department which was organized at Chicago last year and is now rendering important services. He proposed that the department be continued and its powers increased so that it may be able to cope with all the difficult problems to appear in the near future.

The legislative committee dealt with the association's efforts to bring about uniform motor vehicle laws in all the states and to promote federal legislation, a matter which is now before Congress with fair prospects of enactment. Seven years ago, according to this report, there were no two motor vehicle laws having the same rate of miles per hour and there was no state which had any other provision than one providing a hard and fast miles per hour provision.

The committee had been trying to correct these conditions and show that danger to the public depends not on the number of miles per hour, but upon observation of the particular conditions of time and place. Lately one state after another has adopted this view until a number of states, including New York, Illinois, Connecticut and Michigan have passed laws in the changed form. The committee has also removed objections to the proposed federal law, concerning which the attorney-general of the United States has approved the efforts and judgment of the committee.

The report of the commercial vehicle committee embraced many subjects of technical interest, as for example the standardization of parts and the adoption of a standard form of warranty. The good roads committee showed that its efforts had been directed largely toward the organization of state highway commissions where none exist and doing everything possible toward the promotion of federal and state aid. Incidentally it has rendered assistance in the promotion of the bill for the building of a Lincoln memorial highway from Washington to Gettysburg. The committee is deeply interested in a movement to bring together next fall in one great convention all of the interests that are seeking to bring about road improvements on national lines.

NEW TIRE PROTECTOR

The O'Neil Tire Protection Company of Massachusetts has taken possession of its new salesrooms at 17 Ipswich street with James Waters, resident manager, and D. R. Rom, assistant. The O'Neil tire protector is an entirely new proposition in this part of the country, though it is very popular in the West. It is not an ordinary reliever. It is made of five individual vulcanized plies of a specially woven fabric. The protector is guaranteed against punctures and blowouts. It can be inserted in any casing and extends the life of the tire about 5000 miles.

NEW YORK AUTO FIRM EXTENDS ITS TERRITORY

S. J. Wise & Co. of New York, for several years past metropolitan distributors of the "Valveless Amplex" car have materially increased the scope of their operations by acquiring the entire East, including New York, Boston and Philadelphia, for the sale of the "Valveless Amplex" car.

A permanent Boston sales room has been opened at the corner of Boylston and Fairfield streets where display cars of the various models will be shown at all times and an efficient sales and office force under the direct supervision of Mr. Wise himself care for the wants of the numerous "Valveless Amplex" owners in Boston and vicinity and the inquiries of those interested in this remarkable car.

A service department with a well-stocked stock room and thoroughly modern equipment is at the disposition of "Valveless Amplex" owners.

W. Mason Turner, a pioneer in the industry and a most worthy and enthusiastic exponent of the "Valveless Amplex," is in charge of the Boston branch.

MANY FEATURES FOR BOAT SHOW

The coming

Plan Boston Auto Show

BIG AUTO SHOWS STILL DRAWING MAN MORTORISTS

Madison Square Garden and Grand Central Palace Filled With Thousands of Automobile Enthusiasts

NEW YORK—Despite the fact that one show has been open a full week and another since Wednesday, followers of the automobile are showing no letup in their enthusiasm over the big exhibits at the Grand Central Palace and Madison Square Garden and the two mammoth buildings were as well filled Friday as any day since the openings.

Today is the last of the pleasure car exhibit at the garden and when the doors are closed tonight a quick shift will be made to commercial trucks and the opening Monday will find a grand assortment of the latest in the motor truck line. This show is expected to attract a large number of business men who are fast coming to the conclusion that the horse-drawn truck and express wagon is being replaced by the motor vehicle.

Those who have attended the pleasure car exhibit have pronounced it the best ever held in the garden. There has been a large diversity of cars, from the low and medium-priced vehicle to the high-priced lines. The accessory exhibits have also been most complete.

At the Palace show the exhibits have been of a high order. Several cars never before exhibited in this city have been offered to the public's inspection and the attendance records show that the automobile public has not been slow in grasping the opportunity to view the grand array of cars housed in this new building.

L. R. SPEARE NAMES AUTO COMMITTEE

Lewis R. Speare, president of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association, has appointed the following legislative committee to act for his association: W. H. Chase, Leominster; W. H. Stevenson, Springfield; J. P. Coghill, Worcester; G. W. McNear, Boston; A. E. Bliss, Malden; A. D. Converse, Winchendon and W. H. Reed, Taunton.

This committee will have plenty to do during the next few months in not only protecting the public from the reckless driver but also in the prevention of the enactment of laws that are unjust to the automobilists of the state.



Daddy, get me a Baker.

Won't any electric do you?

Any is better than none, but I have reasons for preferring a Baker.

What are they?

You know to a woman most electrics look alike, are upholstered alike, are equally comfortable. But they do not run alike.

How do you know?

I've looked it up. There is a wide difference between them in the number of miles they can travel on a charge—in the cost of running them. The Baker has the mileage record; has always had it.

And it costs less to operate?

Exactly. You see, a Baker hasn't a lot of dead weight to lug around. It weighs less than any other equal powered car. And people tell me that its high speed motor is vastly more efficient than the more cumbersome type of slow motors used in other cars. Less battery equipment is required; and battery equipment costs money, you know.

Well, well, what a head you have, daughter. You've got more sense than the average man.

It's only common sense, Daddy, to get the most efficient machine for your money, and save expense in running it.

Special electric pneumatic or Motz high efficiency cushion tires. Exide batteries standard equipment.

A. F. NEALE The Baker Motor-Vehicle Co.
Boston Distributor
Manufacturers
21 Motor Mart CLEVELAND, OHIO

THREE RAMBLER CLOSED MODELS ARE ATTRACTIVE

The Gotham, Sedan and Knickerbocker Are Built to Meet Every Need of the Motorist

Tabulation Shows That 70 Per Cent of Total Registration Is for Cars of Under 30 Horsepower

MODERATE SPEED

The rapid strides which have been made in the use of automobiles in Massachusetts during the past few years make of interest a compilation showing the preference of the automobile purchasing public, whether it be for "speedy" cars or the ordinary family car of moderate speed for pleasure riding.

A classification of automobiles, according to horsepower prepared by Elting J. O'Hara, manager of the automobile department of the Massachusetts highway commission, shows that up to Sept. 30, 1911, the approximate number of automobile registrations issued was 34,257, excluding reissues. Of this number 14,876 machines or 43 per cent were from 20 to 30 horsepower. Below 20 horsepower the number was 9,578 or 28 per cent of total registrations. It will thus be seen that 24,454 or 70 per cent of total ordinary registrations as of Sept. 30, 1911, were of less than 30 horsepower each, showing the preference in Massachusetts for the moderate horsepower cars.

The Knickerbocker is a 50-horsepower seven-passenger limousine with 128 inch wheel base and 37x5 inch wheels and tires. The equipment is complete to the most minute detail that could possibly add to the comfort and convenience of the occupant. While silent and dignified in movement, the engine, provided with the ejector manifold, has ample power to assure for this car a graceful carriage when fully loaded. This likewise affords such a wide range of high gear work as to minimize the need for gear changing. The coach work is of unusual quality and the finish and trimming are of character most proper in a motor car designed for the most exclusive use. The springs were designed to meet the special need of a closed car and the shock absorbers, long wheel base and very deep cushion springs combine to produce a rare comfort in riding that is nothing short of luxurious.

The larger the horsepower, the larger the registration fee," is the main point in the Massachusetts automobile law as regards pleasure vehicles. For the registration of every automobile of 50 horse power and over \$25 is charged by the state; for from 40 to 50, the charge is \$20; 30 to 40, \$15, and from 20 to 30, the annual fee is \$10. Whereas cars of 50 horsepower and over on Sept. 30, constituting only 2 per cent of all ordinary registrations, the state received as registration fees from the same \$13,150.

The appended interesting compilation shows the approximate number of automobile registrations issued from Jan. 1, 1911, to Sept. 30, 1911, not including reissues, with the classification of the horsepower of the cars registered:

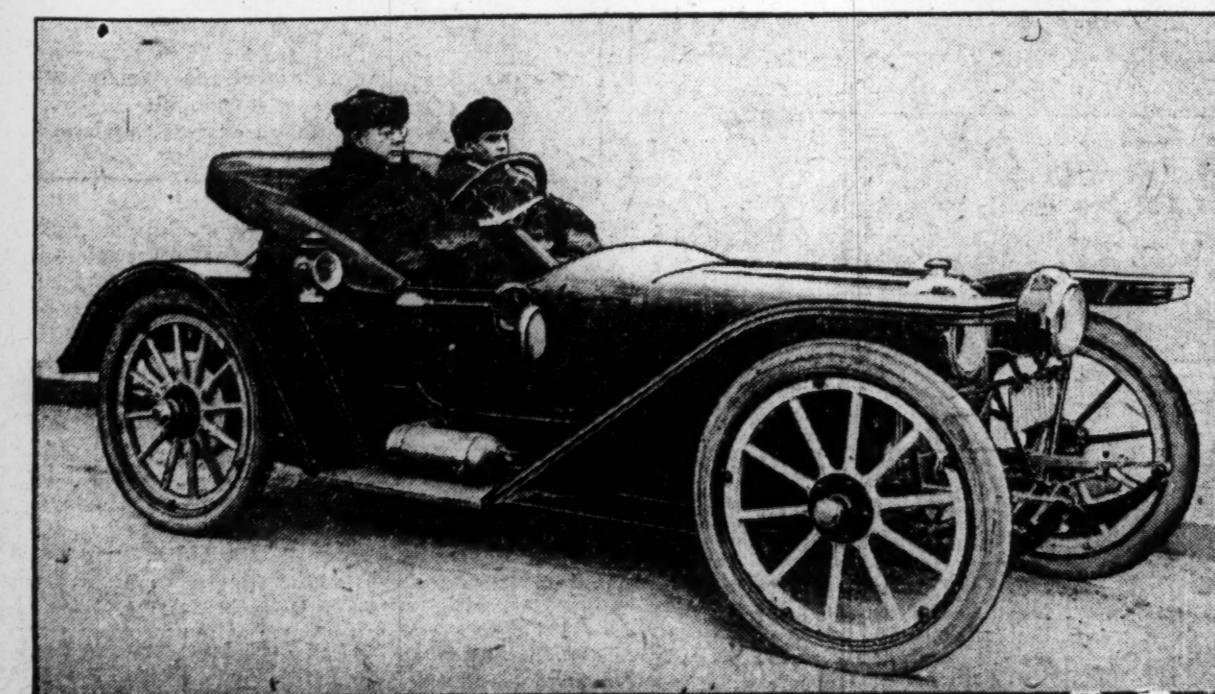
CLASS	NO. OF CARS	PER CENT
A, below 20	9,578	28
B, 20 and below 30	14,876	43
C, 30 and below 40	3,599	10
D, 40 and below 50	3,599	10
E, over 50	526	2
Total	34,257	100

MAKING AUTO TIRES
OF PAPIER MACHE

Papier mache has found many uses, but it is doubtful if any is more unique than that to which it has just been put by the Swinhart Tire & Rubber Company, which is using papier mache automobile tires for display purposes.

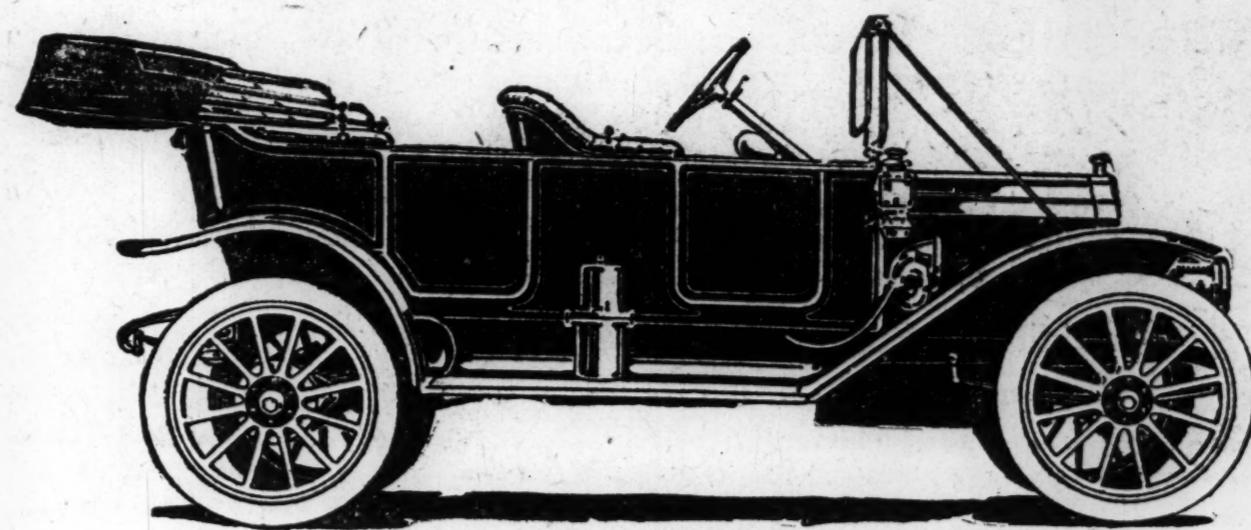
These tires are as unusual in size as they are in composition, being five feet in diameter, and 10 inches thick. Their size, in terms applied to motor tires, is 60x10 inches. They are exact reproduction on a huge scale, of the rubber tires. The first step in the process of their manufacture is the making of a plaster cast, which is worked up by hand just as any other plaster cast would be. From this cast is made, and this serves as a mold, into which the pulp is pressed, allowed to dry, and emerges in the shape of a great motor car tire.

AN ATTRACTIVE NEW RUNABOUT



THE AMERICAN UNDERSLUNG "SCOUT" FOR 1912

Flanders "20" \$800



A MAN talking the other day about automobiles in general had this to say—and let us remark that he knows the automobile industry from top to bottom. "Boys," said he, "there are a lot of good automobiles and a lot of automobiles not so good. There are a lot of cars widely sold and others as good barely sold at all. Why should there be such differences as do exist? What is the secret? Is it in engineering? Is it in manufacturing? Is it in salesmen? In advertising? Well, after all, there are not many secrets here. Some have better facilities, but the market is open for all these and anybody can buy. Nevertheless there is a reason for the success of the most favored cars and it's a very significant reason, too. Perhaps you have guessed it already."

"Here is the answer. The secret of the greatest automobile successes lies in the study of some big, honest man who takes engineering, manufacturing, salesmen, advertising, and by the vigor of his own application cements them all together and builds a great organization and a great business. *A man did it.* That's the secret of the automobile success today."

"A lot of capable men working together will succeed, but to get the best that is in them takes a leader of men. Give them a leader and you can't beat them."

"Next time you consider buying a car you want to think, not of its valves or upholstery by themselves, but of the car as a whole. And to answer that question you better find out who is the big, honest man behind the goods."

The speaker was right, and he might just as well have named the Studebaker Corporation and Walter E. Flanders.

The public today appreciates that what Flanders says and promises is straight from the shoulder and absolutely true. Take it from him and be sure that the E-M-F "30" and the Flanders "20" automobiles are built of the best materials money can buy and by the most skilful manufacture. It's true, you can bank on it, that an E-M-F "30" or Flanders "20" is the best automobile at the price made anywhere in the world. That's the reason we build 50,000 cars this year—they are so good the public cannot get enough.

The man does not exist who can go through our factories and acquaint himself with our organization and not be convinced that here are the best factories and the best automobiles in the world. Best for quality, best for price. The result is that every E-M-F and Flanders owner is advising his friends to buy early and be sure of prompt deliveries.

E-M-F BOSTON COMPANY

889 BOYLSTON STREET

MOTOR TRUCKS TO HAUL ORE FROM MINES TO MILL

H. M. Beatson, in the Engineering and Mining Journal, writes of the utility of automobile ore trucks at mines where ore is hauled by wagon to mill, smeltery or railroad shipping station:

"There should be a demand for such trucks just as soon as wagons suitable for hauling ore are placed on the market. The automobile truck is a comparatively recent development. It is still hardly beyond the experimental stage, but it already gives promise of hauling ore at a smaller cost than such work can be done by teams."

"At some mines traction engines have been used for hauling a string of wagons. Where the roads were comparatively level and in good condition, they proved to be satisfactory, but the traction engine is too heavy in proportion to its tractive power to do the work that could be expected from the lighter gasoline-motor truck. The traction engine sinks deeply into soft ground, cannot readily run on steep grades, and is too heavy to cross the wooden bridges that are so frequently used to carry a road across a stream. The motor truck is free from most of these defects, but in order to pull a number of wagons in one train

some special provision will have to be made to control the trailers on steep grades.

"This has been the object in view of a German manufacturing company that has recently built a road train in which the lightness of the gas-motor truck is combined with the advantages of a traction engine for pulling a number of wagons. The train consists of a generator wagon and six trailing motor wagons, each of which is capable of transporting five tons at a speed of seven to ten miles per hour. The two gasoline motors drive two electric generators. For each axle of all the wagons there is one driving motor. Steering is effected from the driver's wagon, and the provision of suitable shafting between the trailers causes them to follow the bends or curves in the road taken by the generating wagon."

"It is said that these trains can travel readily over rough ground; that the wheels, which are fitted with broad tires, do not sink into sandy soil. The weight is better distributed and is less than that of a traction engine of equal power."

The Opinion of an Expert

ON THE

EVERITT

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
MECHANICAL LABORATORIES
GARRISON STREET

BOSTON, Dec. 4, 1911

J. S. Harrington & Co.,
589 Boylston St.,
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

The Chrome-Nickel Steel large bevel gear, small bevel gear and rear axle have been received.

I have mechanically tested the several parts, and find every part equal to the highest Chrome-Nickel Steel Standards. These tests indicate great toughness and remarkable strength which is desired to withstand the severest service conditions.

I want further to say that I have personally inspected these several parts, and I am pleased with the design which indicates strength and the mechanical work which shows careful attention to details and standardizing.

Very truly yours,

Robert H. Smith

CAN ANYTHING BE MORE CONVINCING?

The Everitt is manufactured complete in one factory. Call and let us show you the new models.

J. S. HARRINGTON & COMPANY
13 Dorrance Street,
PROVIDENCE

589 Boylston Street,
BOSTON

730 Main Street,
WORCESTER

PARTS MAY BE SPOILED

When it is necessary to remove the admission or water pipes from the cylinders of an engine or to take out the cylinders themselves, it is a good plan to place all copper piping, the carburetor, etc., upon a shelf or suspend them from nails in the wall rather than put them on or under the work bench. Oftentimes heavy and harder parts are piled upon the copper piping and carburetor.

New and Second-Hand Tires
REPAIRING

Highest Cash Prices for Old Tires and Tires
GEORGE E. CARR, 55 Dundee St., Boston
Tel. B. 2788-51

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING AND
OVERHAULING
Honest work at honest prices. All work
has my personal attention.

FRED. W. SMITH
Tel. Tre. 440. 31-33 STANHOPE ST.

16-Button French Glace Gloves

In evening shades—pink, blue, champagne and black—imported to sell at \$3.00, \$3.50 and 4.00. These are real French Kid of the best quality and the lot consists of about 150 pairs only.

Values 3.00 and 4.00
Price 1.95

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

French Glace Gloves, black only

600 pairs 2-clasp Black French Glace Gloves, imported direct from Paris by Chandler & Co.—The only reason for such a discount is because we have too many in black. Regular price always 1.25.....

Value 1.25
Price 69c

MAGNIFICENT FURS

Made for the finest exclusive fur houses
At 50% Discount

The sale by Chandler & Co. of magnificent quality Furs from a great wholesale manufacturer who makes the selected qualities only and for the specialty fur stores, is meeting with an unprecedented response, both in number of purchasers and in the amount of Furs sold.

Additional Supplies of Finest Black Lynx and Black Fox All at Full 50% Discount

Chandler & Co.'s great fur purchases included not only the stock of made-up furs on hand in the store of this great furrier—but they bought also his furs in process of manufacture which were not completed at the opening of the sale on last Monday. These have in fact only arrived as this advertisement goes to press—they include many pieces of beautiful quality in Black Lynx, Black Fox and Mink, also the other desirable furs. The discount from the real values is so large and the furs of such great beauty and merit—every lady should see them and take advantage of the values.

The Entire Fourth Floor is Devoted to their Display and Sale

The following items are examples of the values offered:

Women's Fur Lined Coats

	Value	Price
1 Squirrel Lined Coat	100.00	50.00
2 Squirrel Lined Coats	75.00	37.50
1 Squirrel Lined Coat	75.00	37.50
1 Squirrel Lined Coat	75.00	37.50
Flat Caracul Coat	37.50	187.00
Flat Caracul Coat	32.00	162.50
Short Persian Lamb Coat	200.00	100.00
Long Persian Lamb Coat	425.00	210.00
Brown Pony Coat	250.00	125.00
Hudson Seal Coat	350.00	175.00
Hudson Seal Coat	165.00	82.50
Marmot Coat	70.00	35.00
Marmot Coat	130.00	65.00

Men's Fur Lined Coats

NOTE—Chandler & Co. do not handle Men's Coats regularly and such as were in this purchase are marked at prices to close them out immediately. 12 or 15 coats.

Values 125.00 to 250.00

Priced 62.50 to 125.00

Lining of choice Muskrat with broad-cloth covers and Persian lamb collars. One coat with Japanese Mink lining and Broadtail collar.

Sable Fox

	Value	Price
5 Large Sable Fox Muffs	25.00	12.50

Blended Baum Marten

	Value	Price
1 Blended Baum Marten Muff	125.00	50.00
1 Blended Baum Marten Set	250.00	125.00
1 Elab. Baum Marten Set	400.00	200.00

Ermine

	Value	Price
1 Ermine & Chiffon Opera Stole	225.00	112.50
2 Ermine Muffs	80.00	40.00
1 Large Ermine Muff	110.00	55.00
1 Ermine Stole	90.00	45.00
1 Fancy Ermine Collar	145.00	72.50

OUR GREATEST JANUARY SELLING OF

Fine Oriental Rugs

Owing to special pricing to stimulate business in an ordinarily dull time Chandler & Co. are putting their January Rug selling on a par with the busiest season of the year. Last Monday was a most eventful day in their department—the largest January day's Rug selling they ever had.

Further special values are offered for the coming week, a great demonstration having been arranged in the line of choice medium priced Orientals on which very pronounced values will be given, namely, 45.00, 55.00, 65.00 and 75.00 Rugs

At \$25 and \$35

Every Rug offered is fully guaranteed by Chandler and Co., exactly the same as if sold at the full price—and this guarantee extends to every Rug in their department, any and all of which can be bought with perfect confidence.

There are somewhat over 125 Rugs, examples of which are as follows:

Kuba Daghestans, 6.0x3.5 and fine Shirvans in rich blues and mahogany, worth 50.00 and 60.00, for 35.00. Antique Kurdistans and old Hamadans that are regularly worth 45.00 and 50.00 for 25.00. Finely woven Daghestans in interesting designs and Yurukas, 4.6x8.0 feet, worth 65.00 and 75.00, for 35.00. A Hall Rug with Camel's Hair border, about 12.0x8.6, worth 75.00 and a finely woven Kelim, usually sold for about 45.00, are priced 25.00. Several Bagdad Mosuls, rugs which usually sell for 55.00 and 65.00, and fine Bijar Rugs, heavy and durable, worth 55.00 and 65.00, all marked 35.00. Several Camel's Hair Rugs, Bokharas and Cabistans, with values up to 75.00, at 25.00 and 35.00. Also many others of equal interest and value.

Hartford Saxony Rugs

At About Wholesale Prices

45.00, size 8.3x10.6 Saxony Rug, for	32.50
50.00, size 9.0x12.0 Saxony Rug, for	35.00
9.00, size 3.0x 6.0 Saxony Rug, for	5.50
7.50, size 3.0x 5.3 Saxony Rug, for	5.50
5.50, size 2.3x 4.6 Saxony Rug, for	3.25

Sale of French Robes

Values 25.00, 38.00 to 45.00

Included are Black Spangled Robes of silk net; Panel Robes; White Silk Chiffon Cloth Robes, hand embroidered; Marquise Tunics, hand embroidered and beaded; White Lierre Lace Robes; Pink Silk Net Robes, hand spangled self colors; Black Silk Marquise Robes, hand embroidered.

All 19.50

From France—They came late

131 French Chiffon Waist Patterns and Chiffon Voilages

All

Values 5.00 to 10.00

All are hand-embroidered and all are braided. Almost all are in the dark colorings matching the suit shades. A few are in pastel colors.

India Druggets

The Real Hand Woven Kind

Made in India for Chandler & Co. in qualities and patterns sold only by them—note the very low prices:

Size 5.0x2.3	Price 3.50	Size 9.0x6.0	Price 15.00
Size 6.0x3.0	Price 5.00	Size 10.0x8.0	Price 23.50
Size 9.0x3.0	Price 7.75	Size 12.0x9.0	Price 32.50
Size 9.0x2.3	Price 5.50	Size 14.0x10.0	Price 42.50

White Plisse Crepe

27 inches wide. In great demand at the present time for underwear for ladies and children—this lot is subject to a few slight imperfections which do not affect the wearing qualities. On sale Monday at, yard.....

14c

SILKS

6 different lots including dress silks, evening silks, chiffon and over-dress silks and silks for kimonos and house gowns.

Half Price—Quarter Price—Some even less

Figured Shantungs, from China. Natural colored ground with all-over Persian designs in the old soft Paisley colorings—you probably will not have an opportunity again in a whole lifetime of buying a genuine hand loom Shantung at any such price. Value 1.25 yard.....

Price 25c

Black Shantungs, from China. Woven in China, finished and dyed in Lyons—Quality suitable for whole dresses and waists, also house and traveling robes and summer coats. Not more than 100 dress lengths in all, and no more when these are sold. Value 1.00 yard.....

Price 33c

Velvets Of richest black silk—imported for the exclusive dress-making trade—in qualities carried only by very few stores—Chandler & Co. came into possession of them through a great purchase of silks less than one week ago.

36 in. 3.00 quality. Price 1.95
36 in. 4.50 quality. Price 3.00
44 in. 8.00 quality. Price 4.50

French Bordered Chiffon Cloths—This season's importation—all confined styles—the grounds are mostly white with variety of contrasting borders. Not more than two or three dresses of any one style.....Values 2.50 to 4.00

Price 1.50

Lyons Bordered Marquises—Light and medium shades for evening and afternoon gowns. The finest imported quality, in side band border effects in the new changeable colorings of pink, blue, lavender and green.....Value 3.00 yard.....

Price 95c

Satin Cachemire de Soie, 27 in. wide—A beautiful quality, fine lustrous finish—in three colors only, which accounts for this extremely low price, the best shade of Navy, Cadet and Black.....Value 1.50

Price 68c

Remnants Plain and Fancy Silks—Short lengths, waist lengths and dress patterns. In looking these over customers can find many splendid values1.00 and 1.25 values

Price 38c and 48c

Sale of Sample Pieces New Embroideries

200 4½ Yard Strips Beautiful Hand-Loom Embroideries, in edges and insertions, on fine minksook and Swiss. Special per strip

.85

120 4½ Yard Strips St. Gall Hand Loom Embroideries, edges and insertions on fine minksook and Swiss. Special, strip 1.25

1.25

Petticoats

The "New Idea" Petticoat, black only. Of extra quality satin with deep taffeta silk flounce, giving the effect of an all silk petticoat. Price.....1.95
Silk Moteen Petticoats. Made in the latest tailored styles, deep flounce of pin tucks and bias folds.....1.75

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1912

Significance of Durbar is Told by Special Correspondent

People Who Assumed That "Might Is Right" Realize That "Right Is Might"—Chiefs Compelled to Keep Peace With Each Other by Anglo-Saxons

PICTURES SHOW ELABORATE COSTUMES

(By our special correspondent at the durbar)

DELHI, India.—The real significance of the durbar lies in the fact that it has been a demonstration of what the British empire really stands for not only to India and the world at large but to the British Isles themselves. It showed his majesty the King as not only King of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, but as Emperor of a world dominion.

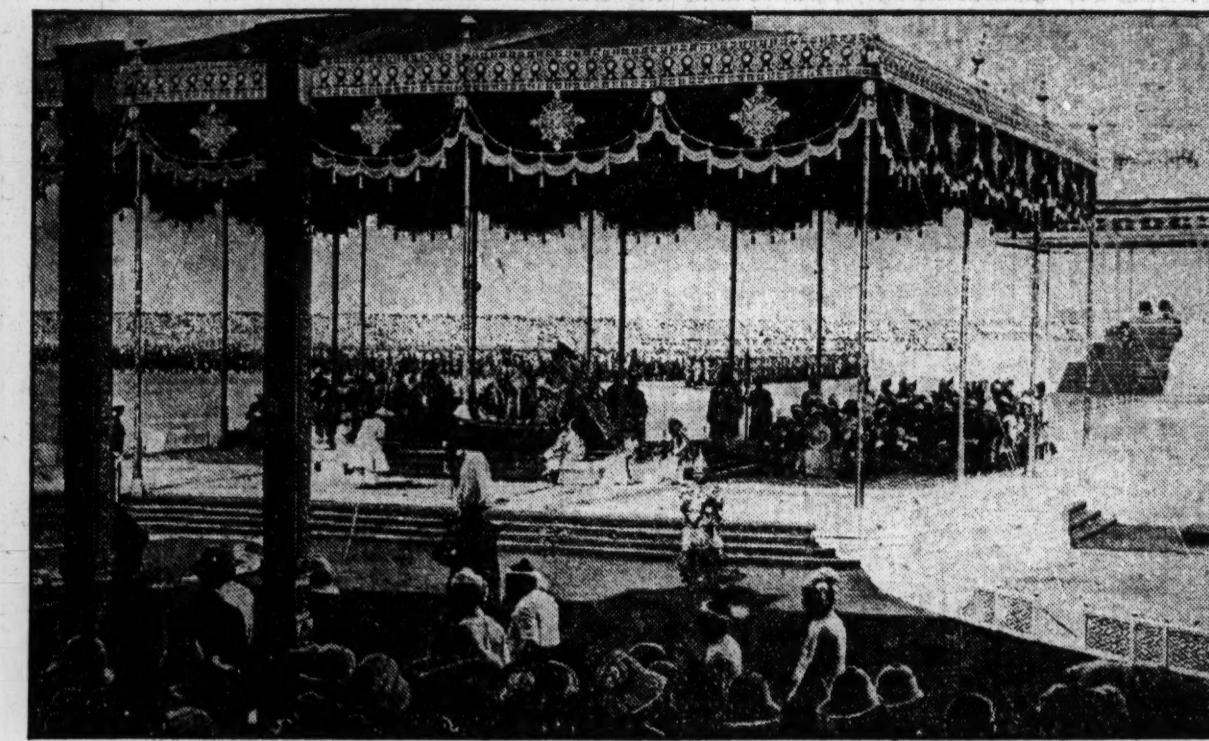
As an occasion of pomp and splendor

there have no doubt been other functions in the history of the land of the Mughals which outshone it. But whilst pomp and splendor do much to impress India itself, the world at large requires something more—to be convinced that something more marked the durbar from beginning to end.

The splendor of the durbar so far as the English were concerned consisted of the magnificent discipline which characterized every detail. It is right that this was so since these are the attributes which have built up the Indian empire for the British crown and made a durbar possible.

A people whose army can take possession of a desert, transform it into a city of fully equipped tents, 20 square miles in extent, entertain and care for thousands of guests, possesses still something of those virile qualities which go to the realizing of empires. The entire arrangements at Delhi from sanitation to stationery were in the hands of the military. And every detail of camp life as well as the pageant itself went off satisfactorily.

It is interesting as well as significant that the least ostentatious figures at the



(Copyright. Photo taken by our special correspondent at the durbar)

Burmese chieftain shown returning from paying homage to the British King-Emperor and Queen-Empress while their majesties were seated under canopy at durbar

durbar were their imperial majesties. native potentates who came with their escorts to do homage. Yet there was not the slightest question in the mind of any one who watched the spectacle in the vast durbar amphitheater as to whom was the superior power, that was

TRACTION EARNINGS IN OHIO INCREASED \$2,595,862 IN YEAR

COLUMBUS, O.—According to the certification of the state tax commission made to the auditor of state recently street, suburban and interurban railways in Ohio increased their gross earnings by \$2,595,862 during the year. The gross earnings of this class of public utilities in 1910 were \$33,143,942, and this year the sum reaches \$35,739,794.

The state's income under the excise tax of one and two tenths per cent is increased \$31,150,22, and is \$428,877.53.

The people of Columbus lost an extra ticket for a quarter by \$25,000, due to losses sustained by the Columbus Railway and Light Company in the street car strike of a year ago, according to the findings of the commission. Under the company's franchise it agrees to lower its fare from seven to eight tickets for 25 cents when the gross earnings of the company reach \$1,750,000. In 1910 the gross earnings were \$1,725,164 and would have reached the required sum in 1911 but for the strike. The gross earnings as a result amount to only \$1,511,879.

The following street, suburban and interurban railways were among those certified by the commission. Their gross earnings for 1910 and 1911 are here shown:

C. H. & D. Traction Company: 1910, \$2,642; 1911, \$2,847.

Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg and Aurora Electric Street railway: 1910, \$93,308; 1911, \$96,756.

Cincinnati, Newport and Covington railway: 1910, \$550,713; 1911, \$475,55.

Cincinnati Traction Company: 1910, \$4,834,451; 1911, \$5,045,387.

Cincinnati, Milford & Loveland Traction Company: 1910, \$84,679; 1911, \$88,840.

Cincinnati & Columbus Traction Company: 1910, \$102,734; 1911, \$113,486.

City Railway Company, Dayton: 1910, \$593,871; 1911, \$650,937.

Dayton, Covington & Piqua Traction Company: 1910, \$106,810; 1911, \$112,741.

Dayton & Troy Electric Company: 1910, \$246,039; 1911, \$273,487.

Dayton, Springfield & Zenia Southern Railway Company: 1910, \$123,663; 1911, \$147,653.

Dayton Street Railway Company: 1910, \$100,400; 1911, \$113,401.

Lake Shore Electric Railway Company: 1910, \$844,130; 1911, \$1,047,535.

Ohio Electric Railway Company: 1910, \$2,794,308; 1911, \$3,186,745.

People's Railway Company of Dayton: 1910, \$437,739; 1911, \$479,215.

Price Hill (Cincinnati) Incline Plane Railroad Company: 1910, \$38,900; 1911, \$39,307.

Springfield & Troy & Piqua Railway Company: 1910, \$104,874; 1911, \$109,112.

LEHIGH RAILROAD WITHDRAWS FROM MARKETING COAL

PHILADELPHIA—The preferred and common stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company will get \$6,000,000 as the result of a decision to separate the railroad company and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company in the mining and selling of coal. This decision was reached at a meeting of the directors of the two concerns.

The directors of the coal company will form a new company, to be known as the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company, to be incorporated at \$10,000,000.

The action of the concern is in conformity with a court decision which held that it was unlawful for any railroad company to transport any article or commodity, other than lumber, mined or manufactured by any concern which it controlled. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company controls the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

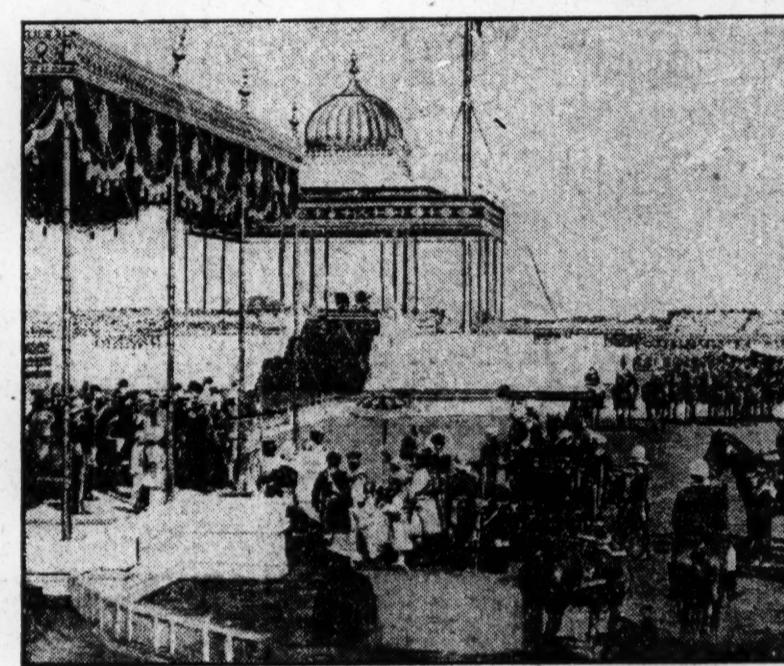
The railroad's board authorized an appropriation of \$6,000,000 out of the accumulated surplus and a distribution on Feb. 26, pro rata, to common and preferred stockholders. Such distribution is equivalent to 10 per cent of the outstanding capital stock of the company.



(Copyright. Photo taken by our special correspondent at the durbar)
Arrival of their majesties at royal Shambiana. At rear is seen the royal pavilion



(Copyright. Photo taken by our special correspondent at the durbar)
NATIVE CHIEF IN FULL DRESS



(Copyright. Photo taken by our special correspondent at the durbar)
Entry of the royal procession, showing Queen Mary's carriage and her majesty's attendants

OPEN PARKER MEMORIAL CONCERTS ON SUNDAY

MADISON STUDENTS IN HOME ECONOMICS TO GET NEW BUILDING

THE fourth winter series of the Parker Memorial concerts enjoyed by the people of the South End will open tomorrow afternoon, with a program by the American String quartet, assisted by A. F. Denghausen, soloist. There will be eight concerts in all and the nominal admission fee of 10 cents will be charged.

Included in the list of performers engaged for this year's concerts are such musicians and singers as Madame Hope Kirk, Miss Anna Miller Wood, Miss Edith Bullard, Miss Bertha Shoff, Robert Platt, Miss Rosetta Key, George Root, Miss Harriet H. Shaw, Miss Florence J. Larabee and Miss Marguerite Harding. Thus it appears that the management is to continue the high standard of the past three winters, when such artists as H. G. Tucker, Heinrich Gebhard, H. Shuecker, the Barleben quartet and the Adamowski trio have generously given their services for the entertainment of South End audiences.

The endeavor to make it possible for all classes of people to hear beautiful music is by no means new in Boston; indeed, settlement workers in the South End offered this privilege to the residents of this district 15 years ago, and for several years previous to 1909 a series of free concerts was given each season. Strange as it may seem, these concerts, though deservedly popular, were not so well patronized as those of the last three years, for which the small admission fee has been asked. Just as settlement children value the privileges of the playground more highly when they have to pay a penny to get in, so older people of all classes and all nationalities seem to set a higher estimate upon that for which they make some return. There is another reason why the managers of the concerts have found it the part of wisdom to charge for admission; the fee keeps away those who do not really care for good music, and those who do come to stay until the concert ends instead of strolling in and out as some persons did in the days of the free concerts.

For the real purpose of the Parker Memorial concerts is educational, to teach the people to be intelligent hearers and recognize the difference between mere popular music and that which is first-class. Experience has shown that in music, as in painting and literature, it is great art that makes the strongest appeal to the common people. Though they may not care for the subjective work of a Debussy, the objective work of a Beethoven finds its way to their hearts every time. At the Parker Memorial concerts Mozart, Mendelssohn and Chopin are also favorites. The concerts may be said to stand at the apex of the pyramid of musical education in the

South End. Through repeated listening to some of the world's best music the people have learned to understand it; hence they enjoy it more thoroughly than was possible three years ago.

These concerts are held late in the afternoon, and as the hall seats 500 there is room for all who prefer the concert to some other form of Sunday afternoon entertainment. In at least one instance the Parker Memorial concert has proved a successful rival of the Saturday night moving picture show, for one afternoon last winter an urchin said he had paid his admission fee that he had saved it by not going to the picture show the night before.

People begin to inquire early about the concerts, which may be regarded now as an annual institution in the South End. Tickets are sold in advance at convenient points, so as to facilitate matters on Sunday afternoons. The managers of the concerts are William I. Cole of the South End House and Harry B. Taplin of Hale House, and it is due largely to them that the concerts have been made possible and successful. The money received in admission fees is used only for incidental expenses, all the performers being volunteers who gladly respond to a request for their services.

The present members of the American String quartet, who are to give the first program, are: Miss Edith Jewel, violin; Miss Gertrude Marshal, first violin; Miss Evelyn Street, second violin, and Mrs. Susan Lord Brandege, violoncello.

BEGIN HUGE DAM FOR CUMBERLAND

CUMBERLAND, Md.—The construction of the great reserve dam at Evitts Creek, near Hazen, Pa., which is designed to supply water to greater Cumberland, nine miles distant, was commenced recently. The project, which will be of great advantage to Cumberland commercially will cost approximately \$465,000. It is expected that the dam will be completed within a year. The dam will be the largest in this section of the state. The project will give to Cumberland one of the best water services in the United States.

CRUDE OIL PRICE IS RAISED
MUSKOGEE, Okla.—The Prairie Oil & Gas Co., for many years purchasing agency in the Southwest of crude oil for the Standard Oil Company, but now a separate company, has announced an increase of 3 cents a barrel in the price of Oklahoma crude oil, making the quotations 53 cents, the highest price paid for oil in four years.

This department has also planned what was at first designed to be a model cottage. The funds for the furnishings have been limited, however, and it has been called "Experiment" cottage. It is now being equipped for light house-keeping. Two seniors will spend one week in it, doing all the housework, even to purchasing supplies and preparing meals for invited guests, among whom will be the instructors in the department.

The matter of selecting and purchasing goods is one of the principal subjects of study in the domestic course and is considered of much importance for girls, since it is estimated that women spend nine tenths of the money expended annually in the United States.

In the course in household management, the young women are required to draw a model room. It must be made according to scale and then it is given imaginary furnishings. Chairs, lamps, tables and pictures are drawn and the student is marked on harmony and bal-

ance. Accompanying these are clippings of engravings of the furnishings, together with samples of the color scheme that is to be worked out in the evolution of the home.

This would absorb half of the available strength of the army on its present footing and clearly call for additional regiments if the regiments sent to the tropics are to be relieved promptly. The war department plan is to have six continental divisions from which to supply the three tropical divisions. This would call for nine major generals and probably for two lieutenant generals, all this meaning expense.

WASHINGTON—There will be great difficulty in enacting legislation providing that American shipping is to use the Panama canal without the payment of tolls and the weight of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce will be thrown, almost unanimously, against the free tolls proposition.

Testifying before the committee on the isthmus, Colonel Goethals, chief engineer in charge of the work, estimated that the aggregate direct expense for the operation and maintenance of the canal, including the government of the Canal Zone, would be \$28,000,000 a year. This sum would include \$12,000,000 interest on the \$400,000,000 the government would expend in the construction of the canal; \$4,000,000 a year for the cost of the actual operation; about \$10,000,000 for military protection of the Canal Zone, the military force to consist of six regiments of infantry, three batteries of field artillery, and eight companies of coast artillery, in addition to various auxiliary forces. The naval contingent will consist of about 1200 marines, which, with the other auxiliary forces, would cost about \$4,000,000 more.

Army and navy officers intimate that the indirect expense, in the course of time, will be quite as great as the direct expense, and that means that the government is face to face with the proposition to appropriate every year something like \$80,000,000 in order to maintain the canal when completed at the highest state of working efficiency.

Then it is regarded as unwise to keep men in that part of the world longer than two years at a time. This means demand by the war department for a radical increase of the size of the regular army with the cost such a proceeding would represent. The army plans with reference to Panama include the establishment of three tropical divisions of troops, one each for Panama, Hawaii and the Philippines, the first named to consist of 8000 men, the second of 8000 men and the third of 10,000 men.

This will be the first attempt, it is said, ever made in the history of the salmon industry to try to propagate red Alaska salmon in Puget sound waters.

Inasmuch as salmon fry always return in a few years to the place where they were hatched, interest is added to the experiment about to be attempted by the government. Students of the habits of salmon are wondering whether the salmon will return to the stream in which they will be released or seek the deep waters of the Pacific and return to the grounds in Alaska.

FRENCH CENSUS RETURNS GIVEN
NEW YORK—Official returns of the census of France show that the population now numbers 39,601,509, as compared with 39,252,245 at the last census in 1906, an increase of 349,264, says a Paris despatch to the New York Herald. Paris now has 2,888,110 inhabitants and Marseilles 550,619. The population of France in the last 40 years has increased 3,500,000.

Back of Splendor Displayed by Natives of India in Details of Ceremony Lay the Impressive Fact that King and Queen of Great Britain Are Empire Rulers

JUSTICE AND IMPARTIALITY TYPIFIED

ted in those two simple people sitting upon a golden throne beneath a scarlet canopy, or the haughty princes who, dressed in robes of spun gold and laden with fantastically precious gems, did homage before them. It was really the spectacle of the ancient belief of tyranic power submitting to a better conception of power.

Of course there are two sides to the question of the British occupation of India. It is quite true that the British are an alien race and as such are out of sympathy with many Hindu ideas and sensibilities. But just because the British lack sentimentality in the administration of Indian affairs they are strong and impartial.

It must not be forgotten that India is accustomed to obeying rather than commanding. Her history has been one succession of invading conquerors. In the past the belief that might is right has determined her destiny. Now she is in the hands of a ruler who believes the opposite, that right is might.

Today if there be anything of the iron hand in India it is the grip that restrains certain of the more powerful princes from attacking their weaker

neighbors. Those very princes who did homage before their imperial majesties would be at each others throats if they were not forced to observe each others rights and privileges. For the first time India today enjoys impartial justice for Pariah and Brahmin alike.

This is the real meaning of the durbar. It is the reality that underlay all the brilliance and picturesqueness of the display and lent them meaning. The sturdy sincerity and fairness of British character have triumphed. Right is might.

VAST WASTE SHOWN IN QUARRYING SLATE BY FEDERAL REPORT

WASHINGTON—The value of the slate produced in the United States in 1910 amounted to \$6,236,759, compared with \$5,441,418 in 1909, an increase of \$795,341, according to A. T. Coons, in a report just published by the United States Geological Survey.

The increase in the production of slate for all uses was general in 1910. There were strikes in some regions, notably in Virginia, and there were many slides in the quarries and some quarry accidents, says the United States Geological Survey Bulletin.

Ten states contributed to the commercial slate output, Pennsylvania and Vermont being much the heaviest producers. About 78 per cent of the value of the slate produced last year was in that used for roofing, the output being 1,260,621 squares, valued at \$4,844,664. A "square" represents a sufficient number of pieces of slate to cover 100 square feet of roof, with allowance generally for a three-inch lap. The production represented therefore over 125,000,000 square feet of roofing.

Slate mill stock was produced in 1910 to the value of \$308,461. Mill stock includes blackboards, school slates, floor, table-tops, etc. This material is made in the form of slabs, from one inch to three inches or more thick.

More than usual attention has lately been given to the use of the waste material from slate quarries, which amounts to about 80 per cent of the slate quarried.

During the last two years some quarries have been opened for the special purpose of getting out stone with modern machinery and working up the slate in such a way as to obtain from it all possible material of value. The slate quarries in this country are all worked from the surface, being

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

The Busyville bees were all playing mud pies,
When Buzz had a notion, both merry and wise;
"Instead of pretending we're mixing and baking,
Some elegant art works we ought to be making."

They mix up the clay till it's just about right
And all set to working with main and with might;
Sue tells them a story, then they tell it, too,
In figures of clay, most amazing to view.

"There once was a Teddy bear lost in the wood,"
So Sue begins, "but this bear was quite good;
He never would bite, no, nor growl nor look cross,
And Kathleen, who owned him, lamented his loss.

"She sat on a fence post and said to a robin
Who chanced to perch near to learn why she was sobbing,
'My Teddy has left me, I spanked him, you see,
For eating the honey I'd saved for Buzz Bee.'

"So Teddy was grieved and went off, feeling hurt—he
Has hid in the woods and I know he'll get dirty;
He'll tear his best clothes, he will stain them with green,
Get rained on until he's not fit to be seen."

"Said Robin, 'Now tell what reward shall be mine
To bring Teddy back, spick and span, fit and fine?'
Says Sue, 'His best hat here is all I have left of him;
You shall have that, for I can't be bereft of him.'

(Copyrighted by Alexander Dodds. All rights reserved)

"So Robin goes flitting down close to the grasses
Till he sees two white ears pointing up as he passes;
A furry white rabbit is wrinkling his nose
And pricking his ears up, to listen for foes.

"'O Rabbit,' says Robin, 'please come follow me,
There's something down yonder I wish you to see';
And Rob never thinks 'twould for Rab be a scare
If he chanced to encounter a little plush bear.

"But Rabbit is friendly and follows along,
He hops after Robin by tracing his song:
'Trillalee, troolalo, cheek-a-cheek,' so he carols
And pours out his music by bushels and barrels.

"The brown Teddy bear, sitting under a tree,
Sees a white thing that's coming—O what can it be?
Though used to some terrors, like soap (a good habit),
Dolls' clothes and Dog Tray, Teddy's ne'er seen a rabbit.

"Now Robin beholds Teddy bear on the run!
He is making for home as if shot from a gun;
While Rabbit is scuttling, his ears lying flat,
In the opposite-way, as if Ted had said 'Scat!'"

The bees like the tale and while Sue gaily talks
The rest make the figures—their bear almost walks;
They're all very pretty, and you will agree,
Are p'raps quite as life-like as clay things can be.

HOW THE CARNATION GREW

ONCE upon a time, many hundred years ago, when the world was still very young, a tiny, tiny seed was dropped and it got buried deep in the ground. It was such a little seed that I doubt if you or I could have seen it, but still it was a seed, and contained all the germs of what it might become later on; for you see our sight is not quite perfect enough to be able to discern such weeney thing, so we must always know that it is not only the things that we can see and hear that are of importance.

Well, as I said, this little seed was buried very deep down, and it felt just a little frightened, because it was all alone and knew that it must get up to the surface and see the world, but there was nobody to help it, and it felt so lonely. Just as it felt inclined to give up trying at all, it felt a warm rain drop that had trickled through the earth and that had, no doubt, been sent just to help it, for the rain drop said directly, "Oh, little seed, I have come to feed you and make you strong so that you can find your way up." The little seed put out a little hand to seize the rain drop and this made its first little feeler—you know the sort of little white thing that a seed puts out.

So it went on. From time to time other rain drops came and the little seed struck out little legs to get down to the rain that went past, and its body was growing longer and stronger, and it felt that if it only kept on trying, trying always, its head would soon reach the surface of the earth. But of course it did not know whether it was near the surface or not, because what means did it have of telling? Sometimes its heart beat so with joy at the mere thought of

seeing light, that it threw the earth about in all directions, and made for itself ever so much room to go on expanding out. A seed is like every other living thing, the space it makes for itself by a good thought belongs to it forever.

Well, one day, when the seed was working hard as usual, it heard a sound over its head, a voice saying, "Why, here is something growing up in my garden; do come and look, mother, whatever, whatever it is?" And another voice replied, "Don't touch it, dear, let it be for a day or two and then we shall see what it is." Now the little seed felt sure it must be one of the hairs of its head standing on end that had actually and truly got to the surface. This thought rejoiced it so much that it sprang as hard as it could, and then it knew by the cool air that at last it was above the ground. What joy it was after the effort and struggle, to feel it had accomplished some part of its work, but not all, for the seed knew that its task was to make a beautiful flower.

When the gentle warm rain came down it said, "Ah, dear friend, I see you are getting on; I have helped you as much as possible, but now you must look to the sun, though I will still aid you, if I am able to."

"Oh, please do, kind rain," said the little plant (for now it was no longer a seed), "I never could have grown if it had not been for your help." "Good," said the rain as it ran into the earth, "you will be beautiful as you have gratitude and real beauty is only made up of good qualities."

And now the little plant grew ever so quickly and every morning the sun sent down a beam to rouse it up. The beam always said, "Wake up, little plant, the sun has sent me to call you; there is plenty of work to be done, you are not full grown yet."

There were lots of things the little plant used to wonder about, and that made its head grow so large that at last its green calyx could keep it in no longer, and then the little seed developed into a most beautiful carnation.

"Bravo," said the sunbeams the first morning that it was opened, "you do us credit."

"Good morning," said the little bee,

WHY?

BOY FARMERS' CROP OF CORN

WHY?

IT IS now approaching the time when the boys should be thinking about the coming season's corn crop. Many thousands of the boys will be in the corn clubs vying with each other to win the first prize. The right preparation of the seed bed, the selection of the seed, its germination and growth and the methods of cultivation are important.

All plant life must have at least 10 food elements. The three leading ones are: Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. As a rule, there is more need of supplying phosphorus than any of the other plant-foods.

Corn or stubble land should be disced before plowing, especially if it is hard or stodgy, so that all spaces between the lumps on under side will be filled, thus establishing capillarity at once.

A properly prepared seed bed does not require deep cultivation. Corn should never be plowed deep after it is five to eight inches high because of the danger of cutting the roots, also because deep plowing brings up more weed seed to germinate and cause more labor.

The delicate little fibrous roots which take up plant food extend from row to row near the surface. Deep cultivation destroys or prunes these little feeders, with the result that the growth of the corn is reduced, thus lessening the yield. Sometimes the yield is reduced

THE CHILDHOOD OF ANIMALS

THE first of a series of Christmas juvenile lectures, the eighty-sixth course since the custom was established by Faraday, was given at the Royal Institution by Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, F. R. S. secretary of the Zoological Society of London, says a special to the Monitor. He took as his subject "The Childhood of Animals," and illustrated by a large number of lantern slides.

He first pointed out to his audience that if they took all the things in the world, the great difference they would find among them was the difference between things that were not alive and things, like animals, which grew and passed through a period of youth. Even a very complicated piece of machinery like a watch or a motor car might be new or old, but there was no such thing as a young period or a young motor car.

This peculiar period of life which was called being young was a thing found only among living animals and plants. There were three different kinds or sets of animals. The first set were animals which were never young at all. That was a small set and very small in size. Next there was the large set containing most of the big quadrupeds, and these when young were so like their parents that there never could be any doubt on looking at them what they were going to be. The third set of animals when young were so unlike their parents that unless one knew before-hand one could not have the remotest idea what they were going to turn out.

The lecturer showed a number of very interesting photographs illustrating the resemblance and the difference between the various sets of animals and their respective parents.

MANY HURON ISLES

Lake Huron contains 3000 islands, says an exchange. Loch Erne, in Ireland, has 365. The Lake of the Thousand Isles is only an expansion of the St. Lawrence river, and has 1700.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

TIP

WHEN there are candies and other good things to be distributed among a company this can be done by means of a game or catch called Tip. Take the cloth from the table and pile up in the center any goodies, such as candies, nuts (in gilt or silver paper), raisins in bunches, snapper-mottos, pop-corn balls or anything else of the kind. One boy or girl withdraws from the room for a moment or two. The others then decide upon some dainty in the pile and christen it "Tip." The person in the hall is then recalled and given a pair of candy or sugar tongs. With these he can remove as many dainties as he is able without touching Tip, of the location of which he is, of course, ignorant. Everything captured without touching Tip belongs to him, but if too great confi-

dence urges him to the point where Tip is taken, he forfeits all his booty, which is returned to the pile. When a player withdraws contented with his spoils or unfortunately collects Tip, the person who is to draw next goes out of the room and a new Tip is named. The fun continues until every one has had a chance to obtain some goodies.—Christian Advocate.

WORD-MAKING

A hostess entertaining in honor of a visiting guest passed cards bearing the last name of her friend. The company was told to make as many words from the letters composing the name as they could in 20 minutes. A prize was awarded the longest and shortest lists. This proved a very pleasant introduction.—Chicago Record-Herald.

SINGING MOUNTAIN PEAKS

SIX MILES out of Honolulu the precipitous cliffs of Mt. Pali rise 200 feet above the sea. About 200 feet up is a ledge which gives a clear drop of more than 1000 feet. From this is derived the name of Pali, or precipice. To the east of Pali is the mountain called Tantalus. From these heights come strange sounds, at times loud and boisterous, and again soft. These sounds, recently listened to by the Oahu natives, can be caused by nothing more than the ocean breakers beating on the windward shore, and the plaintive cadence of the calm surf below, alternating with the angry and wild scolding of the storm above, echoing among the dales and crags of the lofty mountain.

"Ah," said the carnation, "I am glad I did my best, it is sweet to be a beau-

tiful flower."

If two persons whose voices chord

publican.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

PELICAN HAS CLASSICAL FAME



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Pelicans in St. James park, London — These birds are at home in eastern Europe, Asia and parts of Africa

THERE is no more strange bird to look at than the pelican. He is large but not elegant, powerful on the wing but ungainly in his movements, and he possesses that curious expression of countenance common to the cormorant and other members of the tribe. Possibly it is these very peculiarities that make the bird as interesting as he is. Like the stork, the eagle and the sparrow, he can justly claim a classical reputation, and "the pelican in the wilderness" that is read of in the Bible is quite as familiar a term to most of us as "the owl that is in the desert."

The pelican is naturally a water bird, as his large webbed feet betray at a single glance, and a fisherman too, as evidenced by the dimensions of his neck and immense bill. Heraldry has at all times made a favorite of him, and many have been the shields and coats of arms that bore his almost comical figure emblazoned in their quarters.

In eastern Europe, Asia, and parts of Africa, where the pelican is to be found

at home, great flocks of these birds may be sometimes seen circling and swooping above shoals of fish. Yet the pelican is to be found today waddling up and down along the lake side of a London park. Indeed it is only under conditions of this kind that many people are acquainted with the bird at all. A group of pelicans can be seen in St. James' park as London birds, which have at all events, a beautiful sanctuary here, even if it lacks the solitude of the wilderness.

The pelican's cousins, the gannets and cormorants of our coasts, are more familiar to the world in general. The cormorants have been trained by the Chinese to catch fish for their masters, diving into the water after them, and rising to the surface again with fish in their beaks. It is interesting, too, to find that there existed long ago an office in the royal household of England occupied by an official known as the "master of the cormorants," this dignity being first bestowed by King James I. in 1611.

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests



WOMEN ON POSTAGE STAMPS—
ANOTHER Spanish queen whose features are depicted on stamps is the second Isabella. She was the daughter of Ferdinand VII., who repealed the Salic law in 1830 to enable his daughter to succeed him.

Isabella became Queen in 1833, under the regency of her mother. She was but an infant at the time; the regency of her mother was a period of wretchedness, and the Queen-Regent was expelled.

Isabella II. was married at the age of 16 to Prince Francesco di Assisi. She abdicated her claim to the throne in 1850 in favor of her son Alfonso.

The western kingdom of the Iberian peninsula, Portugal, gives us on some of its stamps a portrait of its Queen Maria II., who ruled till 1853, during which year the stamps bearing her portrait were issued.

An unfamiliar portrait is that which appears on the stamps of the Cook islands. The lady is often called "Queen Makaia," but she is not actually a queen. She is more correctly styled "Makemake-Takan Ariki." She is the ariki, or chief, of her district (Avana), a chieftain which she has held for nearly five decades. Makaia is married to Ngamaru-Ariki, the hereditary chief of several of the islands of the group. The reason for Makaia's portrait appearing on the stamps is that she holds the position of chief of the federal government of the Cook islands.—Stamp Collector. Fortunately.

RUSSIAN JUBILEE STAMPS
Mr. Karl Koslowski, the well-known Detroit collector, contributes to the Philadelphia Stamp News an interesting article on the projected Russian jubilee stamps of 1913. The event to be celebrated in 1913 is the three hundredth anniversary of the Romanoff dynasty; and the following are understood to be the designs for the jubilee set, though some changes may be made:

The 1 and 4 kopek stamps will bear pictures of Peter the Great, as a ruler and as an educator; the 2 kopek will bear a likeness of Alexander II., the Liberator, and the 3 kopek will bear that of Alexander III.; the 7 and 10 kopek and 5 ruble stamps will present portraits of the present Czar, Nicholas II.; the 14 kopek will have a picture of Katherine II., also well known as Catherine the Great, after the best painting by Benedetti; the 18 kopek will portray Nicholas I.; the 20 kopek will contain a portrait of Alexander I.; the 25 kopek that of Czar Alexis Michaelovitch; the 35 kopek that of Paul I.; the 50 kopek that of Czarina Elizabeth Petrovna; the 70 kopek that of Czar Michael Feodorovitch; the 1 ruble stamp will present

a picture of the Kremlin in Moscow; the 2 ruble will show a picture of the Winter palace, the permanent residence of all the Czars and Czarinas of the house of Romanoff in St. Petersburg; and the 3 ruble stamp will contain images of all the occupants of the Russian throne of the Romanoff dynasty.

NEW ISSUE FOR INDIA

The London Philatelist says: "We have seen the new one, two and three annas stamps of the Georgian issue. All have a portrait of King George on left, crowned and robed, in the center, the ornamentation around differing in each value.

"The 1a bears the inscription at top: 'India Postage and Revenue,' and value both figure and words at bottom.

"The 2a has 'India Postage' at top, value in words at bottom, and figures of value in the margins, both sides of the center of the stamps.

"The 3a has, on the contrary, 'India Postage' at the bottom with figures of value each side above it, and value in words at top. All are watermarked star and perforated 14."

FAMOUS MULREADY DESIGN

The Mulready envelopes were the first stamped envelopes issued by Great Britain in 1840 in connection with the penny post, and they receive their name from the fact that the design on them, which was the equivalent of a postage stamp, was drawn by the eminent artist, William Mulready, R. A. Some time before 1840 the treasury invited designs suitable for stamped envelopes and letter sheets, and though several were submitted none was deemed suitable. After the public competition had closed a pencil sketch was sent in by Mr. Mulready which this was immediately adopted, says

In the center Britannia is shown despatching winged messengers east and west. In the background vessels are shown on the left and a reindeer drawing a sleigh on the right. On the left are Chinamen trading chests of tea, a Hindoo is shown writing a letter, and there are camels and elephants. On the right William Penn and other Quakers are shown shaking hands with a group of American Indians; beneath a palm tree are Indian women and children; while a planter is shown fastening casks of sugar in a contraption so relatively small a number of collectors as Australia.

NAMES ON GRANITE

The oldest university in the world is at Peking, says an exchange. It is called "School for the Sons of the Empire." Its antiquity is very great and a granite register consisting of stone columns, 320 in number, contains the names of 60,000 graduates.

SEA LEVEL VIEW

At sea level an object 100 feet high is visible a little over 13 miles. If 500 feet high it is visible nearly 30 miles.—Exchange.

The Mulreadies were issued on May 6, 1840, on the same day that the first 1d. and 2d. adhesive stamps were issued to the public, but though the stars were an unqualified success from the first the

PERSIA

is likely to be gobbled by Russia any day. Different Persian stamps only 50 cents. An acceptable gift for any boy or girl.

Copley Stamp Co., Boston, Mass.

STAMP MARGAIN COLLECTOR selling collection of 50,000 pieces 50¢. Diamond State weight 500 varieties \$3, 1000 \$8. C. WOODS, 651 N. 44 st., Phila., Pa.

ROAD TO HAPPINESS

This is the road to Happiness:
Start Now, from Where You Are:
"Turn to the Right and Keep straight
on."

And you'll not find it far.

Along the Path of Willing Feet
And over Heartsease Hill,
Across the fields of Sweet Content.
The stream of Glad Good Will;
Then through the lane of Loving Heart,
The gate that's called Today.
And down the steps of Little Things
Into the Common Way.

And take the Cloak of Charity,
The staff of Wise Employ,
A loaf of Bread of Daily Grace,
A flask well filled with Joy;
A word of cheer, a helping hand,
Some good to give or share,
A bit of song, a high resolve,
A hope, a smile, a prayer.

And in the Place of Duty Done,
Beside the Door of Home,
You'll find the House of Happiness—
For Happiness does not roam.

—Annie Johnson Flint.

SO IT SEEMED

Dorothy persisted in carrying her kitten by its tail, in spite of vigorous protestations on the part of her pet. Her father remonstrated with her and finally exacted a promise that she would be more considerate of her kitten's feelings. Dorothy seemed deeply impressed with her father's words, and after a short deliberation queried timidly, "But, papa, isn't that kitty's handle?"—Delinquer.

DRAWING TEST

A simple drawing game is that of drawing a picture in six straight lines and a dot. One minute is given for the drawing, and while no more than six lines and one dot may be used, the whole of these must be used in making the picture.—Children's Magazine.

CAMERA CONTEST



Two boys of Canton, O., who give a smiling greeting to readers of the Monitor

HERE are two little Buckeyes natives of the state of Ohio. And there are four bright eyes. The buttons do not appear to be so evenly divided, for only one shows on the stouter boy, while the boy with a coat displays several. The boys are each wearing a "smile that won't come off." If Canton has a lot more such promising inhabitants as these, it is sure to have fine citizens when they are grown up.

This week's one-dollar award goes to Lloyd B. Coate, Canton, O. Honorable mention: T. Lambert, Bradford, Eng.; E. A. Wilson, Chesterton, Ind.; W. O. Norville, Kansas City, Mo.; Pearl Scott, Greenwood, Mass.; Zera McCartney,

Mobile, Ala.; C. S. Orians, Marion, O. In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens, or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable description story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamp if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page." The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass..

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No Court rooms in this hotel. European plan. Metropolitan Cuisine. For Special Arrangements address CHARLES G. ROTH, Resident Manager.

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Rates, \$1.50 per day

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

NATURE NOTE

Since fishes always go in schools
Why, that's the explanation
Of how, I'm sure, they must secure
A finished education.

It is by making comparisons that we are able to express more readily and clearly the relative quality of things. However, in order that they may serve their purpose well, the comparisons must be made with popularly known standards. To assert that one man is as strong as another does not convey any fact of a specific and definite nature. But to say that a man is "as strong as an ox" sets forth clearly the meaning to be established. In many instances the more striking characteristics of the beasts and birds, as well as other phases of nature are popularly employed to describe qualities, owned by men and women. No doubt it is to the enhancement of the fox's reputation that he is usually deemed to be the cunningest of the little creatures of the field. The average man does not, however, like to have it said of him that he is "as sly as a fox." Neither would he care to have the reputation of being "as slow as a tortoise," "as timid as a fawn," "as big as an elephant," though he might not object to having it said of him that he is "as bold as a lion," "as

"busy as a bee," or "as harmless as a dove."

When one says something is "as black as a crow," one makes his meaning perfectly clear. There is a certain kind of sky having beautiful combed cloud effect but which is difficult to describe in words unless one uses the symbol popularly employed for the purpose and says it is a "mackerel sky." All who have ever seen a mackerel and observed its beautiful, alternating stripes of light and dark scales know at once what is meant by a "mackerel sky." When Sir Walter Scott in his description of the parting of Marion and Douglas wished to set forth the airiness with which Marion's steed flew across the castle drawbridge, he says:

"Not lighter does the swallow skim
Across the smooth lake's level brim."
Could any other simile in as many words convey the picture as well? When Jenny Lind's wonderful voice brought her world-wide fame, the public, desirous of expressing its fond appreciation of her splendid vocal gifts and her culture and achievement, bestowed upon her the title of "the Swedish nightingale." The great seagoing passenger ships whose speed marks the highest attainment in naval architecture are popularly called "ocean greyhounds."

The public official by his fine regard

for the conservation of the nation's money is likely to win, because of his prudence and economy, the title of "the watch dog of the treasury."

Thus do we fondly and frequently pay a deserved compliment to the birds and the animals about us. And we can well afford thus to speak favorably of them since there are included among their numbers those that can fly better, swim faster, run farther, call more loudly, hear, see and scent more keenly, bear greater burdens and more patiently than men, and in every primitive, elemental gift, outdo them. And while men have ever stood as the teachers, trainers and protectors of the "dumb" creatures of the field and forest, who will say that man has taught the animals as much as the animals have taught man? And furthermore they have given us many similes wherewith to express our thoughts more clearly than we ever could have done without them.

EXPLAINED

The moon always shows us the same face

And astronomers all agree
That the true reason why this is always the case

Due to the circumstance that its revolution upon its axis is coincident with the revolution it makes in its orbit. See?

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Room for gentlemen

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WHEN IN SEATTLE VISIT

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109 Columbia St. and 503 Third Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

During Luncheon and Dinner

Comb. Break 25c

Table d'Hote Luncheon... 25c

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Dinner A-La-Carte

Reasonable prices. Prompt service.

Acorn Lunch Room... 144 TREMONT ST. (Over St. Clair's) Luncheon at 12 to 3. Reasonable prices. Prompt service.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TO ADD NEW BOAT

SAN FRANCISCO—The Southern Pacific will launch a new ferry steamer this month, making the third that the company has constructed in the last 12 months. The new vessel will be christened the Alameda. It is specially designed as part of a fleet that will be added to the company's equipment before the opening of the exposition in 1915.

The Alameda is being constructed at the company's shipyards at Oakland.

The hull is to be of steel and the super-

structure frame. The Alameda will have

two independent compound engines of

1250 horsepower, one on each side of

the boat, one engine for each paddle wheel.

The thoroughfare on the main deck

will be located in the center of the

steamer. There will be a seating capacity for 2052 persons. The interior finish will be in walnut and teakwood.

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LEARNER'S RESTAURANT

ALL HOME COOKING AND BAKING

707 COTTAGE GROVE AVE., CHICAGO

Planning for Phone Meeting

FT. WORTH, Tex.—By means of circular letters sent out, an attempt is being made to concentrate at Ft. Worth about Feb. 5 all of the representatives of the independent telephone service in the state who expect to attend the national meeting at Chicago. The annual meeting of the National Independent Telephone Association of the United States will be in session in Chicago Feb. 7-9.

KANSAS CITY SAVES MONEY

KANSAS CITY—The postal savings deposits here have been increased since the beginning of the year. In December the deposits averaged about \$2000 a day. Since then the daily deposits have ranged from \$5541 to \$8501.

NEW REFINERY TO BE STARTED

FT. WORTH, Tex.—The eight large

buildings that will comprise the new

refinery will be started in January.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The money of

savings depositors in three of the banks

of Los Angeles in 1911 earned for them

in the way of interest a sum closely ap-

proximating \$1,750,000. The banks re-

ferred to are the Security Savings, the

German-American Savings and the Los

Angeles Trust & Savings.

Although these are by all odds the

largest savings institutions in the city

the other banks of this class make a

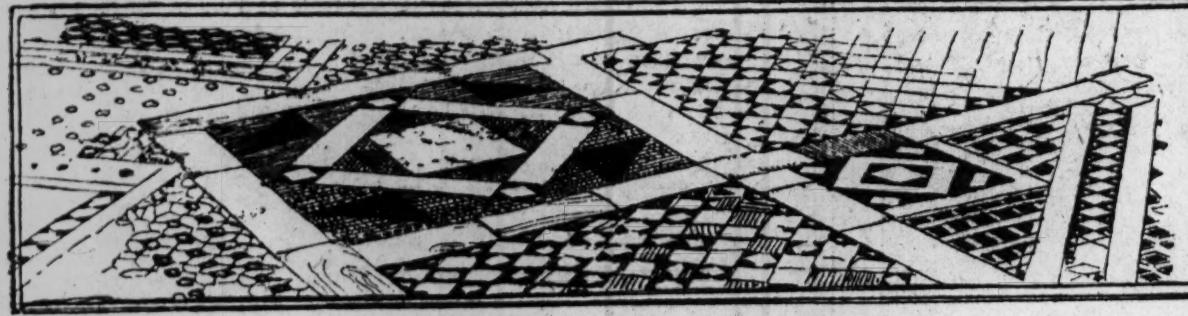
proportionately good showing. The total

payments on this account in 1911 will

fall not far short of \$2,500,000.</p

TESSERAES FROM THE CITY OF VENICE

St. Marks Church, According to European Writer, Best Epitomizes General Appearance of Italian Seaport Capital



(Drawn specially for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield)

Detail of floor in St. Marks church at Venice, building about which centers interest of the ancient city—Harmony in general effect

By MAXWELL ARMFIELD

VENICE itself is an enormous mosaic of apparently unrelated fragments, spread out on the low islands and sandbanks of the lagoons, and it is not until we get a broader view, or as people for some unknown reason say, a "perspective" view, that each tessera takes its appointed place in the general pattern. And this tessellated character evident both in the city generally and in its individual parts, finds its completest expression in that building about which the interest of the ancient city centers, the church of St. Mark. True, the general plan of it, an equal-armed cross, is regular enough according to Byzantine ideas, but nothing could be less regular—or less Greek than the way in which it has been carried out. As in Ravenna churches described recently in The Christian Science Monitor, the builders have not scrupled to use any bit of porphyry or carved capital the ships brought home from their foreign conquests, and that is partly what makes the exterior so interesting, for one can spend almost any length of time studying the ever-varying form and disposition of classic capital and column, early Christian carving and natural veining of jasper and marble with which the walls are decorated, and of which the greater part of them is composed. Yet the general effect is perfectly harmonious, even severe, until we come to more modern additions: the explanation being that although it is the individual character in the work of art

seen and expressed, that makes it interesting, yet that individuality can only be enjoyed so long as it is obedient to the comprehensive law of its kind.

The general character of St. Marks is almost exactly that of the Ravenna churches, except that it is more fragmentary in detail and the brick walls are entirely covered, both without and within. Outside they are encrusted with veined marble arranged in patterns with arceding, and with precious stone and carvings, inlaid into the marble veneer, while the interior is almost entirely covered with a gleaming sheet of gold mosaic on whose dusky surface the severe pictures, also of glass, are set, giving one the idea of a casket of jewels. The floor, itself, is one enormous mosaic of differently colored stones arranged in a series of patterns that display a fertility of invention as inexhaustible as the variety of nature's stones with which the builder worked. When we have examined wall after wall of pictorial writing and peered into the dim gloom of golden corridors leading to still further wonders, it is startling to be told that the whole building stands on a piece of ground 250x100 feet and we realize once more how little mere size counts in art.

But we go on building brodignian Parthenons and erecting enormous masses of masonry in the hope of being imposed with, with what a little consideration of the laws of proportion and rhythm an architect who knows his business practically will bring infinity into a few square feet, just as the poet sees "heaven in a wild flower."



(Drawn specially for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield)
Detail of Titian carving on St. Marks, Venice

LONDONERS APPLAUD PUCCINI

Sacrifice of Music to Text in "Girl of the Golden West" Thought to Explain Why Italian Audiences Showed Lack of Enthusiasm

It is said that "The Girl of the Golden West," which comes to its first performance of the season at the Boston opera house next week, has been far more of a success in London than it was in the land of the composer, Italy, which has so acclaimed Puccini and is as a rule so loyal to her own great composers.

If Belasco's play did not succeed in the land of Rossini and Verdi, it is easy to imagine that the sacrifice of music to text which the story demanded explains why Italians are not favorable to the work. It may be observed that not yet, nor until this very work at any rate, has there been in Italy anything like the attempt of Germany and France to make the music subservient to the words. Italy has long been willing to wrench the words out of all symmetry and elegance, if so she would have more free grace and beauty in the music. Wagner was at last accepted in Italy, to some degree, and the modern French composers get a hearing; but Italy has, perhaps, risen in her might of melodious genius to demand of her own son why he has followed in the footsteps of foreign vandals that are willing to wrest the integrity of musical phrases to suit a crisp and lively dialogue and use music merely to make a tonal imitation of what words better express.

From the beginnings of music in opera, which the world owes to Italy, the effort was to keep the music from absorbing the attention to the neglect of the words, for these in the beginning had their specific moral purpose and the play must be heard. Yet it was seen at once that while the music drew the people to the play and held their attention to it, it was still the music which they got out of the performance.

Efforts to Keep Balance

Then at once began the effort to keep the balance true by subordinating the music in various ways to the words. Only such instruments were used as expressed the mood of the words, and great part of the dialogue was spoken in musical cadences that gave as little sense of melody as possible. The idea of a formal aria, for example, persisted, of course, long through all the brilliant works of the Rossini type, but with the modern liking for that which is dramatic, the spoken word gradually coming to the front, the arias were reduced nearer and nearer to the general level of the recitative and so united with the other parts as to obliterate in certain sense those marked characteristics of music, as such, that make imperative demand on the hearer. The recitative indeed became more melodious, rising to meet the descending of the aria and the duo or trio, nearer to conversational planes, but the whole effect of this leveling process is seen in such a work as "Pelleas and Melisande," where there is not one single aria that can be cut out and used apart from the context; in other words, here the old dir^e appeal of musical form has entirely disappeared. "Pelleas" is

not even enriched by chorus singing except in two brief snatches. It is in the main just an ordinary drama, declaimed to a carefully subordinated orchestral accompaniment that becomes really like extended incidental music, and superficially considered, perhaps, as negligible, for all its beauty, if one chooses to ignore it.

In Strauss, while the music remains very much in evidence, even as it did in Wagner, yet it is music that seeks chiefly to develop the words and ideas, often at the expense of that quality which music has inherently a right to have, namely melody and clearness. Strauss almost seems at times to make his music ugly in sound for the sake of driving the music lover to verbal loves in despair. The whole effort of the Strauss drama is to establish the mood, the ideas and conclusions of the drama. The music is a means to this end. In such a use music is plainly secondary.

Impressions From Puccini

Now Puccini has not done this until he came to Belasco's libretto. He has indeed shaped some of the music of "Madame Butterfly" to give a flash or two of Japanese color, but on the whole the impression which one of his operas makes is of a lovely evening of music.

"In Boheme," interesting as the story is, one forgets all about the characters supposed to be conversing beside the city gate when one hears that wonderful concerted piece of the two duets interwoven—the love and pleading of two, the vicious quarrel of the other two. No one cares at all about the woes of Mimi or the sauciness of Musetta as the four streams of melody play and interplay over the broadly beautiful foundation of the instruments. Music here comes to her own.

Who cares what the mirthful raillery and riotous huzzahs of the choral ending of the second act stand for? The swelling tide of melody, the brilliantly splendid building up of the musical structure, which absorbs thought. This is Puccini, and he apparently could not write otherwise, until he deliberately began at "The Girl of the Golden West," for the express purpose of telling a characteristic American story. In other words, the story was to dominate the stage, and, more than this, it was a story not in verse, not a conception of a poet, not a prose poem but an essentially prose concept, which could be far better expressed in prose than in verse, and in dry, terse, colloquial prose at that. No sustained legato phrases are indicated here. With the exception of Minnie's one description of her joy in the mountain solitudes, there is nothing that hints at the grandiose, and this element must enter where music comes. Puccini has indeed brought something of the lofty appeal of music to the work; but on the whole he has submitted himself so largely to the plot that only by understanding the story and feeling a sympathy with it can any one care for the music. The music is really only a good

.

So even if the Italians wished to put up with music that eschews tune that have after that to overcome the instinctive prejudice against that which is unknown and seems inartistic in the play itself. There is no chance for beauty of stage or costume, even.

But Americans should be glad that a good clean play, at any rate, has gone round the musical world as an example of what the inspirations of America in opera are likely to be. It is significant enough that another story of primitive times and of rough and hardy people is taken for the American opera which won

WASHINGTON—A statement that there were 35,000 former Japanese soldiers in Hawaii, who would support Japan caused a deep impression on the House committee on military affairs when Major-General Carter, assistant chief of staff of the army, made it.

General Carter expressed the belief of the army general staff officers that the United States must greatly enlarge its military force or dispose of some of its insular possessions.

HORSES MUST BE BLANKETED
Through the efforts of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara has sent instructions to every police captain in the city to direct all patrolmen to take special care to see that all horses left standing in the streets are well blanketed.

The prize at the Metropolitan contest—Mr. Parker's "Mona," "The Sacrifice" and "Natoma," too, have the same kind of romantic, almost melodramatic story back of them, far enough from the jeweled heroines of the traditional stage or the elemental, Titanic concepts of Wagner. How all these things are working together to make an American school of music seems to be coming clearer. It is as if the mists were about to break and reveal the new art which in the line of opera at least has seemed to be demanded and expressed by the genius of each of the musical nations in turn.

WASHINGTON—The year 1911 closed with 7340 national banks in existence, with a capitalization of \$1,033,302,135. The total amount of national banks' circulation outstanding on Dec. 31 was \$70,603,187. An application was received by the comptroller recently for a charter for the Gross National Bank of San Antonio, Tex., with a capital of \$250,000.

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MUSIC AND MUSICIANS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

TETRAZZINI HEARD AS LUCIA, CONSTANTINO SINGS EDGAR

At the Boston opera house on Friday night Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" was sung with the following splendid cast: Lucy, Luisa Tetrazzini; Alice, Madeleine D'Olige; Edgar, Flórencio Constantino; Henry Ashton Giovanni Poole; Norman, Rafaelo Diaz; Raymond, A. Silli; Arthur, Ernesto Giaccone.

It would seem as if for once the usual good taste which guides the stage setting of this establishment were at fault in attempting to go back to the original tradition for this opera and put the chorus into Highland dress. There is nothing in Donizetti's music which has the most distant flavor of that which is wildly northern, to say nothing of anything distinctively Scotch; and the endeavor to give color from Scott's romance by a few yards of tartan merely introduces a discordant note. The music, the concept of the characters, the whole working out of the story as its incidents were selected for operatic use are frankly Italian. The last scene in especial reminds one of the grievous interest attaching for Italians to mortuary marbles, as witnessed in the remarkable series of sculptures in the famous campo canto at Genoa. There is nothing more startling to the beholder, especially in an entourage of Italian music, with the violins and the flutes and the piping pleasures of the orchestra, than when a curtain rises on such a setting as is seen in the last act of "Lucia."

Such a scene in play like Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird" is prepared by what goes before, and, moreover, the semi-metaphysical ideas of the story keep the stones in key; but there is no preparation, save a former hearing of the opera, for what meets the gaze when the curtain next rises after the brilliant picture in the mad scene. After the first shock, so severe as to be wholly artistic, the solemn marbles are ridiculous. Let a flat slab, the top of the

trap door will do, suffice to tell who is lying there this time, and let the melodious Constantino sing himself to sleep without having to divide attention with the excellently imitated stones, whose inscriptions one is irresistibly prompted to decipher through the opera glass. On one slab is inscribed in perfectly good English: "Dear Brother Joe." Whether this is a contribution of a stage hand to the solemnity of the scene or a delicious anachronism, mated with the Scotch plaid which the exotic Lucia wears in the first act, one's knowledge of Italian as it is sung is not sufficient to make plain. The stage picture here is very beautiful—as, indeed, throughout—but again it looks far more like Italy than the north; for all Italian hills and copes have a neatly composed look which are rendered to the life by the scene painter's brush.

All of which goes to show that stage setting may sometimes overweight a play and even the bravery of Mme. Tetrazzini's bravura, which should normally be the critic's only memory of this opera. She was amazing, breath-taking, of course, and her tip-topmost notes were wildly applauded with a plea for "his" from the galleries; but she seemed to feel the cold, and her effort to get her hands warm in the first scene was really pathetic. However the voice warmed up toward the end and sounded almost its full richness and brilliancy.

Constantino was in fine voice and almost saved the anti-climax of the last act by his splendid singing. However it is impossible to forget—with all that marble, in evidence—that Mme. Tetrazzini will be heard no more tonight than that the chauffeurs are waiting outside in the night. Poole's warm and generous gift of voice was never in better evidence and one almost forgave him his villainy. Norman's makeup is too much like a wax doll. Would that some one dared tell him so.

Oh, and the sextet was glorious!

OPERA NOTES

The coming week at the Boston Opera House will be marked by the introduction of a new coloratura soprano. On Monday evening Yvonne de Treville, a young American who has won success abroad, is to sing the role of Gilda in Verdi's "Rigoletto." Miss de Treville made her debut at the Paris Opera Comique, in the role of Lakme. She has appeared at the Stockholm Royal Opera, at the Khedivial Opera at Cairo, at the St. Petersburg Imperial Opera; at the Budapest National Opera; Nice Municipal Opera; Brussels' Théâtre de la Monnaie; Budapest Royal Opera and Vienna Royal Opera. Her best roles are considered to be Lakme, Rosina in the "Barber of Seville," Gilda in "Rigoletto," Lucia, Ophelia in "Hamlet," Mignon, Violetta in "Traviata" and Mimi in "Bohème." Miss de Treville has sung in English, French, Italian, German, Roumanian, Hungarian, Swedish, Danish and Russian. Her appearance Monday night is the only one scheduled for Boston.

The performance of "Rigoletto" will present Mr. Constantino in the role of the Duke. The Rigoletto will be Giovanni Poole, the Sparafucile, Jose Mardones, the Sparafucile, Jose Mardones, Mr. Conti will conduct.

On Wednesday evening Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West" will be presented for the first time this season, with the same cast that made the opera familiar to Boston last season, except that Giovanni Zenatello will sing the role of Johnson and Edward Lankov that of Ashby. Roberto Moranzone will conduct.

The Saturday matinee will bring out Verdi's "La Traviata," with Tetrazzini in the part of Violetta. Mr. Zenatello is to be the Alfred and Mr. Poole the Germont. Mr. Conti will conduct.

At the Saturday evening popular performance Miss Elizabeth Amsden will sing the title role in Verdi's "Aida."

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Monday's Monitor

MISS GERHARDT IS HEARD IN GERMAN REPERTOIRE OF SONGS

Miss Elena Gerhardt, singer of German songs, made her first Boston appearance in Jordan hall Friday afternoon before a small company of listeners who assumed the role of jury to determine her artistic rank. These arbiters seemed trustful when they took their places in the auditorium that something significant was added to the vocal store of the country in the new soprano importation. Of course they knew that an artist who has long enjoyed the highest European



MME. TETRAZZINI AS "LUCIA"

approval had enough technical proficiency. Their decision would not be based on an exhibition of the mechanics of singing. They were there to ascertain whether the new interpreter could read Schubert, Brahms, Franz, Strauss and Wolf in a way to move Americans. Henry L. Gideon gives a series of three opera talks on the novelties of the current season of the Boston Opera Company, in the foyer of the Boston opera house, on Tuesdays, Jan. 16, 23 and 30, at 4 p.m. The subjects of the opera talks will be respectively, "Pelleas et Melisande," "The Operas of Massenet" and "Tristan and Isolde." Mr. Gideon will be assisted in his talk on "Pelleas et Melisande" by Mrs. Henry Russell, and in the others by artists of the Boston Opera Company.

CHICAGO MUSICAL NEWS

Although the season of grand opera is nearing its close (only two more weeks remaining), it still monopolizes the attention of the music-loving public and but few recitalists venture to compete for audiences. The various series of concerts of course are not seriously affected. The Chicago wind-choir presented the fourth concert of the series given by the Chicago Chamber Music Society in Orchestra halloyer at a morning concert this week. The program included a serenade by Rongteng, d'Indy's "Divertissement," a "Capriccio," by C. Hillman, and two movements from L. Lachner's octet for flute, oboe, two clarinets, two horns and two bassoons. All the players are members of the Thomas orchestra.

The only public recital that Albert Spalding, violinist, will give in Chicago this season will be in Music Hall Monday afternoon, Jan. 15, under the auspices of the Amateur Musical Club, the second of the artist's series.

On the program allotted to the commemoration of the centenary of Franz Liszt's birthday on Oct. 27 and 28, the Theodore Thomas Orchestra gave an inspiring reading of the "Faust" symphony. Its performance drew forth such numerous requests for a repetition that Mr. Stock has decided to give another Liszt program, on which this will have the central place, for the regular concerts of Jan. 19 and 20. Further offerings on the program will be the symphonic poem, No. 4, "Orpheus," and concerto for piano, No. 2, in A major, with Mr. Arthur Friedheim as the soloist.

Miss Elena Gerhardt will give a song recital at the Studebaker theater on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21, presenting song-groups by Franz, Brahms, Schubert, Strauss and Hugo Wolf.

The operas presented during the week were: "Die Walküre" by Wagner, "Tales of Hoffmann" by Offenbach, Massenet's "Cinderella" (benefit performance for the Chicago Homes for Boys), Wagner's "Lohengrin" (with Mme. Schumann-Heink as Ortrud), Massenet's "Thais," Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" (first performance in America, with the composer present) and Bizet's "Carmen."

NEWS OF THE MANY CONCERTS TO BE GIVEN FOR BOSTONIANS

Anton Witek, concertmaster of the Boston Symphony orchestra, will be the soloist at the Symphony rehearsal of Jan. 19, and at the concert of Jan. 20. He will play the Brahms concerto. Three years ago Mr. Fiedler placed Gustav Strube's symphony in B minor on the program and it will again be played the coming week. The program comprises Strube's symphony in B minor, Brahms concerto for violin in D major, and Beethoven's "Fidelio" overture.

Josef Hofmann will be soloist at the Symphony concert in Cambridge Thursday evening, Jan. 18. He will play the Chopin concerto in F minor which he played in Boston last week. The program will comprise the overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," Haydn's symphony in G major, No. 13, Chopin's F minor

afternoon, Jan. 18, with the following program: Maedchen Schwermut, In's Freie, Der Nussbaum, Die Kartenlegerin, Ich große nicht, Frühlingsnacht, Schumann; Sechs Zigeunerlieder, Brahms; Die drei Zigeuner, Über allen Gipfeln, Liszt; Lied von Winde, In dem Schatten meiner Locken, Gesang Weylas, Hugo Wolf; Staendchen, Heimliche Aufforderung, Strauss.

Miss Terry gives concerts at Fenway court on the following Mondays: Jan. 15, Jan. 22 and Jan. 29. The concerts begin at 3 o'clock p.m. The artists are as follows: Miss Alice Nielsen, soprano; George Proctor, pianist; John MacKnight, flutist; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Russell; Francis Rogers, baritone; the American string quartet.

Alwin Schroeder, the cellist, and Kurt Fischer, pianist, will join in a recital in Steinert hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 16. They will play together a sonata by Rachmaninoff. Mr. Fischer will play the following solos: Impromptu in G major by Schubert, 32 variations by Beethoven; Liszt's "Sonnette de Peatraru," Ravel's "Jeux d'Eau," and a Caucasian dance "Lesginka" by Rubin-Siloti. Mr. Schroeder will play four pieces for cello by Bach: "Prélude, Courante, Sarabande, and Gigue"; also "Elegie" by Faure, "Bagatelle" by Holter, and "Tarantelle" by Cossman.

The second program of music for violin and piano, to be given in Steinert hall on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 23, by Clara and David Mannes includes the recitative adagio, from Wolf-Ferrari's sonata in A minor. The entire sonata has been played in New York with much success. Badi's sonata in E major, Guillaume Lekeu's in G major, and Beethoven's in F, op. 24, will be played.

Mme. Szumowska will give the second of her lesson-recitals in Steinert hall Jan. 18, when she plays pieces on the piano, explains their meaning and tells what are the difficulties of playing them. Her program will include Beethoven sonata, op. 28, D major, Schumann's "Papillons," and the Liszt Rhapsodie, No. 6.

E. P. Hawthorne, a graduate of the New England Conservatory, will give a piano recital in Steinert hall on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 6.

A species of concert, new to Boston but familiar to European capitals, is appointed for the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 27, in Jordan hall. It is styled a composers' recital and is designed like similar concerts abroad, to bring composers of ability and their works into prominence. The composers themselves will perform some of the works, or share in the performance of them, while others will be sung or played by resident singers and other artists who deserve the music, to be better known. The program introduces compositions of T. Adamowski, F. S. Converse, Henry Eichheim, Heinrich Gebhard, Arthur Shepherd, Gustav Strube and a transcription by Ch. Loeffler. The performers will be Mrs. Florence Stevens Low, soprano; Miss Bessie Bell Collier, violin; F. S. Converse, piano; Heinrich Gebhard, piano; Arthur Shepherd, piano, and Miss Grace Collier and Miss Jessie Davis, accompanists.

Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, will give a recital in Steinert hall on Jan. 22 at 3 o'clock p.m. Mr. Gebhard will play works by Bach, Cesar Franck, Chopin, Schumann, Liszt and Tschaikowsky. There will be three compositions by Mr. Gebhard which will be heard in Boston for the first time.

The first concert of the Peoples Choral Union will be given in Symphony hall, Sunday evening, Jan. 21, at 7:30 o'clock.

A memorial organ recital will be given at Temple Israel, Commonwealth avenue, by Henry L. Gideon, Sunday, Jan. 14, at 4 o'clock. Herbert W. Smith, baritone, will assist.

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The Girl of the Golden West

In Italian

Mme. Szumowska, Violinist

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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, AT 8 P.M.	The Girl of the Golden West
In Italian.	Mr. Treville, Gay, MM. Constantino, Poole, Mardones.

TOMORROW AT 8	GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT
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FRIDAY, JAN. 19, AT 7:45.	PELLEAS ET MELISANDE

What They Go to See at the Theaters

MUCH FINE ACTING SEEN HERE DURING FIRST HALF OF SEASON

With the current theater season in Boston almost half over it is generally agreed that no like period in years has furnished such a high quality of acting in the unusually varied dramatic fare offered.

Our newest theater, the Plymouth, has easily kept up with the older playhouses in this respect, first offering the Irish players in the sincerely acted Celtic dramas. While these visitors did not shine particularly in Shaw's "Blanco Posnet" nor in Yeats' "The Hour Glass," they provided a new experience for playgoers in their playlets dealing with Irish peasant life. Miss Sara Allgood and Arthur Sinclair easily led the others because of their versatility, although Fred O'Donohue showed unusual comic power in such plays as "The Workhouse Ward" and "Hyacinth Halevy."

"Pomander Walk," another play at the Plymouth, had the best cast of the year, so far, looked at from the point of evenly balanced ensemble. The flavor of another century, such as was imparted to Mr. Parker's quaint comedy of happiness is a rare thing in the theater. "The Gamblers" is the only other play requiring a large number of principals that had such a fine cast.

"The Blue Bird" was interpreted by a conventional traveling company for the most part, so that Cecil Yapp's extraordinary acting of the cat, a very small part, was made to appear almost a star role. Such is the power of the exceptional actor. The other notable play of the year, "Chantecler," was not cast in accordance with the author's idea, but exerted admirable effect within the outlined set by Miss Adams' version of the play.

"Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," which calls for speed and glibness, had those qualities well supplied by the special cast seen here for the long run at the Park. "The Seven Sisters" was a comedy so light as almost to be a musical play with the songs missing, yet had an exceptionally all-round interpreting cast that gave weight to its airy fun. Miss Blanche Bates and her support could not have been bettered in "Nobody's Widow," which Belasco produced. This manager takes a pride in the quality of his companies that is again seen in "The Concert," now on view at the Hollis, with Leo Dritschtein doing perhaps the best pieces of character acting seen here this year, and Miss Janet Beecher in an admirable impersonation of a lovable, sensible wife of a genius.

E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe gave 16 performances in Shakespeare plays that were notable for their beauty, scholarship and universal appeal. It is good to know that their engagement this year was played to full houses. At the Shubert at present is William Faversham in a convincing performance of a fabled creature, a faun, with an excellent surrounding cast.

Miss Dorothy Donnelly shows artistic growth even in "Princess Zim-Zim," a crude comedy that will be improved with the revisions that are now in progress. It is hard to imagine "The Pink Lady" better cast, as musical pieces go. Miss Charlotte Walker and her carefully chosen company are giving much pleasure in well adapted roles in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." "Everywoman" was chiefly interesting for the unusual cast it employed, Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, H. Cooper Cliffe, Mr. DeBelleville, Patricia Collings and Laura Nelson Hall.

Miss Simone in two French plays at the Plymouth showed us examples of the modern intellectual and truthful school of Parisian acting, and Edwin Arden and Emmett Corrigan, Americans, show in her support. Oscar Ayde, an English actor, was a Simonides in "Ben Hur" that recalled the best performances the part had in its early years.

There have been fewer of the cheap touring casts than have been imposed on the Boston public in several years, although the season began with "Excuse Me," which had one of the poorest let down casts that has ever appeared here. Happily there has been little repetition of that experience.

In regard to poor acting there appears to be a future field for the Drama League of Boston. At present the activities of the league seem confined to encouragement of worthy plays. A good deal of the acting in all but three of the nine plays bulletined by the league has been mediocre. The league in time will doubtless differentiate between the good and the poor acting in the plays it recommends, and thus will add to its power in improving stage conditions.

SUFFRAGE BENEFIT

Clyde Fitch's "Her Great Match" is to be played for the benefit of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association at the Plymouth theater, Thursday afternoon, Jan. 25. Tickets are on sale at the Association headquarters, 585 Boylston street, at \$2 to 50 cents. The cast:

Jo Sheldon, Mrs. J. Craig (Mary Young) Mrs. Sheldon Mrs. Alice Carpenter Victoria Botes Miss Julia A. Shewell Granduchess of Hohenstetstein,

Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Pitman Countess Cassavetti, Miss Leslie Lindsey Crown Prince of Eastphalia,

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MISS MAY IRWIN



MISS MABEL COLCORD

'ORPHEUS IN THE UNDERGROUND' AMUSES LONDONERS AT TREE'S

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Herbert Tree's annual Christmas play, produced under the above title at His Majesty's on Dec. 20, is an up-to-date version of the famous Offenbachian opera bouffe called "Orpheus aux Enfers."

That is to say it is supposed to be up-to-date, but no amount of doctoring and editing seems able to give it the finish and polish required nowadays even in a play of this description. The libretto is written by Messrs. Alfred Noyes, Frederick Norton, and the producer. It is plentifully besprinkled with quips and cranks that obviously emanate from the witty manager of His Majesty's, but still is of the thinnest description. That such an opera could ever have been considered a success in a hopeful sign for the present time, and proves that if it is only in this kind of play, the drama in England has certainly progressed.

The story is a sort of burlesque of Gluck's beautiful opera, helped out with topical allusions and satirical travesties of some modern institutions and movements. The principal of these is Mrs. Grundy, a very quaint figure, admirably played by Miss Lottie Venne. This lady is early on the spot to watch over the adventures, or rather the misadventures of Orpheus and his wife Eurydice. These two are heartily sick of one another and not without some reason, for whilst the husband, whose house is like a music shop, is forever tooling on some instrument or other, playing the violin, grumbling at things in general on the trombone and giving vent to his deeper grievances on the double bass, the wife is continually neglecting her household duties.

Things come to a head and the two "have it out." Eurydice then leaves him and departs "down below" with Pluto, disguised as an Arcadian shepherd, leaving a message saying what she has done, written in letters of fire. Orpheus is overjoyed to read the news, but the redoubtable Mrs. Grundy appears upon the scene, bent on fulfilling her duty and awakening Orpheus to a sense of his. She impresses upon him the importance of bringing Eurydice home, and off they set for Olympus, to interview Jupiter.

The reason for the interview is a little obscure, but one gathers that Jupiter's permission is necessary before taking such a serious step as a visit to the underworld. Unfortunately there is trouble in Olympus, and Jupiter is having a poor time at the hands of the lesser gods and goddesses.

But Mrs. Grundy's entry changes everything. In her presence it is essential that appearances be kept up and the whole host of Olympus are aware of this. Jupiter pronounces his stern decree that Orpheus can only bring back Eurydice on condition that he does not look back at her until he brings her safely home. Orpheus sets off bravely enough, but Jove hurls a thunderbolt at him from behind; he looks round and so loses Eurydice, who is carried away to Hades by Pluto, where we find her imprisoned in a boudoir, which from its appearance might be in the most respectable part of South Kensington, where Jupiter appears and buzzes round her in the form of a bluebottle.

The final scene in the underworld, or underground, is a very fine place in spite of the Stygian blackness of the background. The play is beautifully staged and mounted. Offenbach's music is, in places, exquisite, and the waltz song in the second act is most sweetly sung by Courtney Pounds. A revival of popularity, similar to that witnessed in the case of the barcarole in the "Tales of Hoffmann" may safely be predicted for

this song; an interpolation, if we are not mistaken, from some Offenbachian opera other than "Orpheus."

The acting and singing, on the whole, are good and the principal parts capably played by Messrs. Courtney Pounds, and Lionel Mackinder, as Orpheus and Pluto, and by Miss Lottie Venne as Mrs. Grundy.

As a production the play is sumptuous, as an opera tuneful, as a comic opera feebly funny, and as a Christmas play for children, lamentable.

LONDON NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There are quite a number of plays for children besides the two orthodox pantomimes at Drury lane and the Lyceum. The other plays that have been played by Messrs. Courtney Pounds, and Lionel Mackinder, as Orpheus and Pluto, and by Miss Lottie Venne as Mrs. Grundy.

As a production the play is sumptuous, as an opera tuneful, as a comic opera feebly funny, and as a Christmas play for children, lamentable.

PINERO'S NEW COMEDY

St. Arthur's latest play is a comedy in three acts, called "The Mind-the-Paint-Girl." The plot centers about the career of a musical comedy celebrity who has come into fame by her clever singing of a song called "Mind-the-Paint," or as we say over here, "Look-Out-for-the-Paint." Mr. Frohman has selected Marie Lohr for the principal part in the London production in February. The comedy is to be done in New York September next. "Preserving Mr. Pammure," also a comedy, was the last Pinero play seen in London. Pinero's usual method of playwriting is to alternate comedies and dramas. Thus, it was while putting in his finest strokes upon "The Gay Lord Quex" that Pinero, as recreation, wrote on of his comedy gems, "The Amazons."

MISS VIOLA ALLEN COMING

"The Herfords," in which Miss Viola Allen will begin an engagement at the Plymouth Jan. 22, is the latest drama from the pen of Miss Rachel Crothers, who wrote "The Three of Us," which was well liked here, and "A Man's World," another fine play that never reached Boston though Miss Mary Manning played it for two seasons. In her new play Miss Allen will have the rôle of the sculptress wife of a sculptor. She becomes so absorbed in personal and artistic affairs that she neglects her little daughter. The readjustment of the wife's point of view makes the play. In the support are Charles Waldron, George Fawcett, John Westley and Grace Eliot, all of exceptional talent.

TALK ON IRISH FOLK-LORE

Seumas MacManus of Donegal, Ire., who will tell stories from Irish fairy and folk-lore at Jordan hall next Monday afternoon, comes here with the praise of prominent men all over the United States and Canada. The entertainment will be illustrated, and will be for the benefit of the Radcliffe college endowment fund, under the auspices of the class of 1902.

OTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

Jan. 22, John Craig and his stock company at the Castle Square will act "The Middleman," by Henry Arthur Jones, which E. S. Willard used to act here.

Jan. 29, DeWolf Hopper and a special cast will come to the Shubert in a widely praised revival of "Pinafore."

Mrs. Carolyn Foye Flanders will present her delightful impersonation of "The Midsummer Night's Dream" Friday evening.

Jan. 26, at Jordan hall, with the assistance of 12 Symphonoy players under the direction of Gustav Strube.

PUPILS' RECITAL

Junior pupils of Miss Jennie M. Traill gave a recital last evening in Durrell hall, Cambridge. All showed careful general training, and thorough preparation of the selections given. Pupils of Doris Horslin, (dancing) and Arthur J. Gelly (piano) assisted. Mme. Marie Delano sang, and Miss Emily M. Enneking played the violin. Delbert Moyer Staley closed the program with a dramatic arrangement of Van Dyke's "The Lost Word." Mr. Staley artistically characterized the six contrasted personages in scenes that ran the whole gamut of human emotion.

CERCLE FRANCAISE

For its twenty-fifth annual production of plays in French the Cercle Francaise of Harvard University will present three one-act pieces. They are "L'Echeance," by Messrs. Meilhac and Delavigne, and "Permet Madame," by Alphonse Daudet, and "Permet Madame," by Messrs. Labiche and Delacour. The plays will be given at Jordan hall on Jan. 18 and 20.

MME. SIMONE ACTS NEW FRENCH DRAMA; TULLY'S PLAY SCORES

Mme. Simone, having found that "The Whirlwind" and "The Thief" had worn out their American welcome, has returned to New York and is now acting at the Hudson in "The Return from Jerusalem," a drama by Maurice Donay, which she acted in Paris. The English translation was well done by Owen Johnson. The play contrasts Gallic and Semitic temperament and shows the emotional disillusionment of a Frenchman who finds he cannot endure the racial characteristics of the people who surround the woman he loves. Of Mme. Simone's performance the New York Post says: "It is easy to believe in Paris her Judith was a brilliant achievement. Even in English it is notable for its grace, subtlety, fascination and indomitable will. And in the outbreak at the end of the third act, it exhibited a most impressive vehemence." Arnold Daly is said to be miscast in the leading male role. Misses Seeline Karson and Ivy Troutman play small parts well.

THE BIRD OF PARADISE

Or "The Bird of Paradise," the Hawaiian drama by Richard Walton Tully which is now being acted at Daly's theater, New York, the New York Tribune reviewer says:

"Here is a play which, by its story, the acting of its story, and the setting which an exceptionally far-sighted and liberal manager has given to acting and story, transports the audience in imagination to the distant and lovely islands in which the scenes are laid. For three hours you live in Hawaii, not because the program tells you so, but because the illusion is perfect. Here is the 'atmosphere' of place and people. It is pleasant in our days to be transported to this tropic land, to leave for a while our religion of hustle, our shrine of the dollar and go where life moves gently, dreamily, amid soft, caressing airs."

"What Richard Walton Tully, the author, did in his 'Rose of the Rancho,' the play in which he had David Belasco's cooperation, he has done with equally convincing effect in this play, 'The Bird of Paradise.' He has shown how lives novel to us are lived in climes strange to us. But though the scene is strange to most of its beholders, the play is filled to the brim with human nature which every one will recognize. In this play Mr. Tully has shown the effect which languorous life, enchanting clime and native wiles have upon the white man who gives himself up to their allurements."

Albert Perry, Laurette Taylor, Theodore Roberts, Guy Bates Post and Lewis Stone head a good cast.

Little Women

The first performance of "Little Women," which Marian de Forest has dramatized from Louisa M. Alcott's story, will be given at the Teek theater, Buffalo, on Jan. 22. William A. Brady is the producer.

OTHER BOSTON THEATERS

Bijou—Julian M. Cochrane in a lecture on China; "Fatigue," a one-act play, with Florence Bradley; Benberg's Hindoo song will be repeated by Miss Flynn (George Monroe).

Others in the cast are Jess Dandy, Al Leech, Ray Cox, Denman Maley, Joseph Santley, Lilian Herlein, Bessie Clifford, Artie Hall, Will Archie and Vera Finley. There are many and gay changes of scene, and musical numbers.

THE NEVER HOMES

Lew Fields' latest musical show, the successor to "The Jolly Bachelors" and "The Midnight Sons," comes to the Shubert Monday evening for a two weeks' engagement. It is called "The Never Homes," and is all about women's suffrage. Lillydale, a village, is the scene of the overthrow of men.

One amusing scene shows the feminine fire department, ruled over by Patricia Flynn (George Monroe).

Others in the company are Jess Dandy, Al Leech, Ray Cox, Denman Maley, Joseph Santley, Lilian Herlein, Bessie Clifford, Artie Hall, Will Archie and Vera Finley.

Castro Square

Final week of the unusually fine revival of "The Wizard of Oz," one of the quintessential extravaganzas in recent years, with Mary Young, George Hassell, Donald Meek and others.

Colonial

Continuation of the run of "The Pink Lady," which sets to pretty music the comic tale of an inoffensive dealer in antiques being compelled by a gay youth to pose as a man about town.

Unusually good company.

Globe

"Mut and Jeff," popular cartoon heroes, in a cheerful musical play, for prolonged engagement.

F. K. Keith's—Vaudeville

headed by Miss Emma Carus, introducing several special songs; Joe Welch, clever character actor; Little Lord Roberts, Haydn trio, Covington and Wilbur in a piano playlet.

Grand Opera House

Charles Klein's popular drama, "The Third Degree," which shows the devoted efforts of a young wife to free her husband from a false police charge.

Majestic

Third week of "Baby Mine"

with Miss Marguerite Clark and a clever cast acting a farcical story of domestic complications.

Park

Second week of "The Country Boy." Edgar Selwyn's sentimental comedy of the adventures of a village youth in the city. Very well acted by a special cast and very funny.

Plymouth

Final week of Miss May Irwin in "She Knows Better Now," a typical May Irwin farce, filled with fun arising out of a woman's adventures with the United States customs officials.

Other

Seems to be a good week for the

Shubert.

Castro Square

Final week of "The Wizard of Oz,"

one of the quintessential extravaganzas in recent years, with Mary Young, George Hassell, Donald Meek and others.

Colonial

Continuation of the run of "The Pink

Lady," which sets to pretty music the

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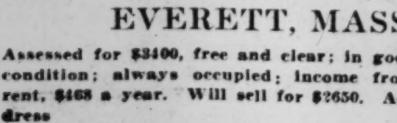
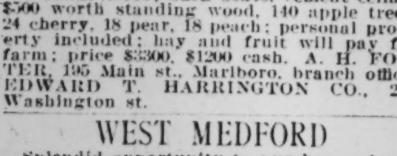
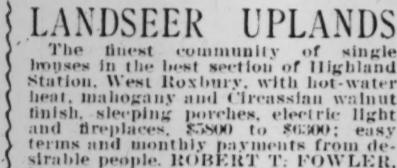
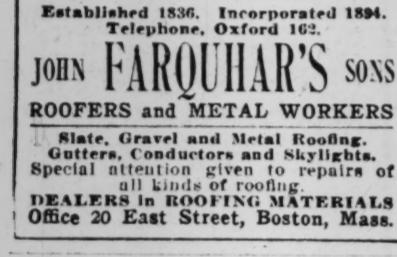
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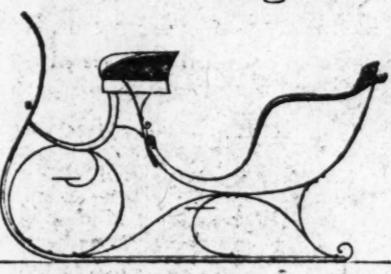
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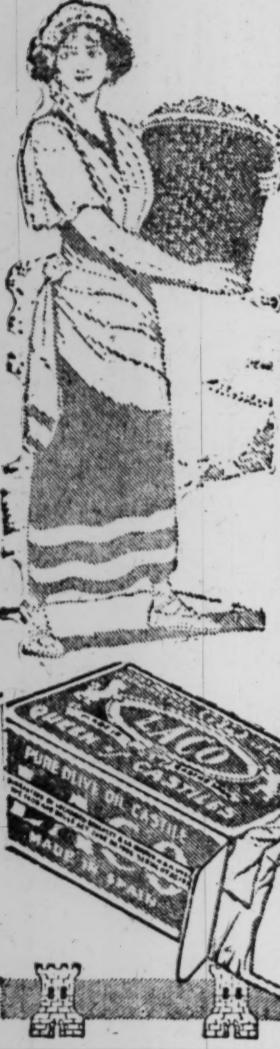
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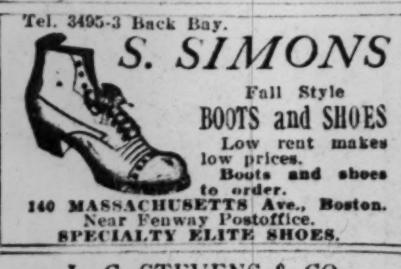


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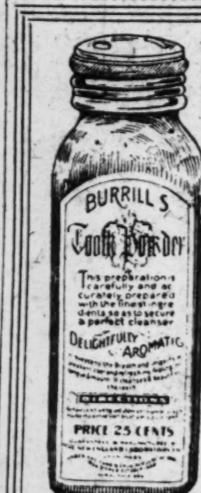
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Made to fit all sizes of tables. Made with removable slips; also extra leaves and mats of the same material. We carry a complete line of

Everything in Asbestos

Including all kinds of Pipe Covering Material, and will be pleased to furnish men to apply the same. If the steam pipes in your house are not covered, let us show you that you are LOSING MONEY.

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MASTER LAMP

Delivered at your home for \$5.00 under a
Perpetual Guarantee.

The Master Lamp is the
only oil lamp approved by the
Mass. Board of Underwriters exhibited at
Meeting of the Board of Underwriters, Boston,
during October, 1911, is
ODORLESS and SMOKELESS,
and is the only
oil lamp improvement made
since 1772. Demonstrated and sold in Boston at
538 Old South Bldg., in
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Broadway, cor. Chambers
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538 Dearborn St. Send
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UDNIT

Wearing Rubbers
does no harm
to an Udnit Shine

A PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR (in coating
lasts 1 to 2 weeks or more). The whole
family's shoes, black or tan. Larger
sizes. Some more shoes in a package
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911H. CHAS. FRENCH PERRY, BANGOR, ME.

FOR SALE—USED
MAHOGANY PIANOLA, \$60
with 40 music rolls. Original price \$250.

ALSO
Henry F. Miller Square Piano, \$25

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PLUMBERS, GAS AND
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Competent men ready for emergencies.
Locks opened, keys fitted.
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We have every facility for doing prompt,
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WE HAVE A DEPARTMENT DEVOTED TO RE-
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Estimates cheerfully given.
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One old Banjo Clock, Willard make, price
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All kinds, thin and thick, old floors reno-
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years old, in perfect condition price \$75.

EVANS MUSIC COMPANY
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Let
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Silver
Clean
Itself

No rub-
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soiling.
No soiled
fingers.



FREE ON APPROVAL

will do the whole thing in less than a minute. Will make your silver look as it did when new. And it saves your silver. By a chemical action it removes the bluish or oxidation and restores the most tarnished piece of silver to its original condition. Only the dirt is removed, the silver is not affected.

We send "Silvabrite" without any money from you. Use it for ten days and if satisfied send us the price, \$1. Otherwise return it without paying a cent.

Milton Chemical Co.
150 Sixth St.
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Delicatessen
LIGHT LUNCH AND HOME
COOKED FOOD
ANNIE MOONEY, 60 Falmouth St., Boston.

NEW STEAMER TO BE
ADDED TO THE MAINE
INTER-LAKE SERVICE

PORTLAND, Me.—Two important improvements in its equipment are part of the policy of the Sebago Improvement Company in preparation for its 1912 summer traffic between Sebago lake and Naples and Bridgton. One of these is the construction of a new lock at the confluence of the Songo and Crooked rivers, and the other is the building of an additional and larger steamer.

The new lock has been constructed in accordance with an act passed by the last Legislature. It replaces the old granite lock which had done service at this place since 1821. Work upon it was begun on Sept. 11, 1911, when the coffer-dam was put in after the final trip of the steamer Bay of Naples for the season.

The undertaking was completed on Dec. 10. During the existence of the old lock the limit of steamer construction for these lakes was reached in the building of the Bay of Naples, which had a length of 80 feet. The new lock is 110 feet long and 26 feet wide, and is built entirely of concrete. The work was done by the Cummings Construction Company of Boston at a cost, including the dredging, of \$60,000.

The location of the lock is 10 miles from Sebago lake. There is always a fall of water at that point, although it varies from one or two feet, when the Sebago lake is high in the spring, to eight feet later in the summer.

The keel of the new steamer was laid on the shore of Sebago lake, near the Maine Central station, late in September, and it will be launched in time for the coming season. The steel frame was made by the Bath Iron Works. The new boat, which will be used on the Sebago to Harrison trips, is 90 feet long and 26 feet beam. It will carry 600 passengers, 100 more than the older boat is licensed to carry. It will be christened the Goodridge.

Sucker Brook, North Sebago, East Sebago, South Casco, Raymond Cape, Whites Bridge and Raymond now will have a regular service.

J. C. DERBY
CONCORD, N. H.

JEWELRY

E. P. SAWTELLE

45 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks

HIGH-GRADE REPAIRING
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We have every facility for doing prompt,
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is taken in developing to obtain the
best results.

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any description, new or old. Send postal
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ALL HARDWARE; satisfaction guar-
anteed. Send for our new develop-
ing price list. Mailed on request.

Ralph Harris & Co.
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SHOE REPAIRING

ALL HARDWARE; satisfaction guar-
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PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING

Painting and Paperhanging

First-class stock and work of every de-
scription. Get our prices. TUTTLE &
LUCE, 1878 Dorchester ave., Boston, Mass.

Tel. connection.

INFORMATION

INFORMATION FURNISHED

As to persons, things or values in Cal-
ifornia; references given. H. G. MCCLURE

25 School St. Tel. Main 1279-J.

B. E. BEYLE, Los Angeles, Cal.

IMPROVED AND USEFUL ARTICLES

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Lowest Markdown Sale Of Furs

NOTE! True values in Furs are to be obtained when the opportunity is presented to purchase direct from a Reliable Manufacturer. Before you buy Fur Coats, Robes, Neck-pieces, or Muffs, why not get my prices? It is worth while."

THOS. I. McMACKIN
Manufacturing Furrier
70 Franklin Street, Boston



Pierce Haynes Corset Co.

3 TEMPLE PLACE. 3 doors from Tremont St.
A LIMITED NUMBER OF NEMO CORSETS

\$4.00 value for \$2.00

MONDAY AND TUESDAY
Mail orders given prompt attention.
All Corsets carefully and skilfully fitted.

Mrs. Mac Hale

Many New Novelties in Hair Goods and Novelties Suitable
for the Well Groomed Woman
Ladies' and Children's Toilet Parlors
Shampooing, Manicuring, Hair Dressing

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

The following named second lieutenants of the C. A. C. attached to the company specified and will report at post designated for temporary duty for period not exceeding five days, then to Ft. Monroe, Va., not later than Feb. 10, for a course of instructions: L. H. Campbell, Jr., one hundred and sixteenth company, Ft. Jay, N. Y.; H. G. Douglas, one hundred and sixty-eighth company, Ft. Jay, N. Y.; Maj. C. S. Ford, medical corps, to Hot Springs, Ark.; Maj. B. J. Edger, Jr., medical corps, to Ft. Mauchua, Ariz., to accompany the squadron of the sixth cavalry to Ft. Des Moines, Ia.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for examinations of chaplains for promotion, detail;

Maj. W. J. L. Lyster, medical corps; Capt. G. T. Langhorne, eleventh cavalry; Capt. E. M. Leary, eleventh cavalry; Capt. J. A. Ferry, tenth infantry; 1st Lieutenant D. W. Harmon, medical corps.

Capt. H. J. Koehler, master of the sword, U. S. military academy, to Hot Springs, Ark.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Washington for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, detail;

Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington, inspector-general; Brig.-Gen. R. Evans, Brig.-Gen. E. M. Weaver, chief of C. A. C.; Col. H. P. Birmingham, medical corps; Maj. P. C. Fauntleroy, medical corps; Capt. C. H. Patterson, C. A. C., recorder.

Navy Orders

Capt. T. S. Rodgers, detached duty as supervisor of the harbor of New York, Jan. 17, 1912, to duty as director of naval intelligence, navy department, Washington.

Commander J. F. Carter, to duty as supervisor of the harbor of New York, Jan. 17, 1912.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. S. Crosby, detached duty command the Scorpion, to home and wait orders.

Lieut.-Comdr. F. B. Upham, detached duty as assistant naval attaché, Peking, China, Jan. 31, 1912, to duty command the Scorpion.

Ensign C. F. Pousland, to duty command the Preble.

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

CHATEAU FRONTENAC, QUEBEC

Of the many winter resort hotels, it is safe to say that none has more unique diversions for guests than the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, of which Fred McMahon is manager. The world-famed toboggan slide on Dufferin terrace, which begins under the shadow of the king's bastion at the citadel and ends at the very door of the hotel, is prettily lighted with arches of electric lights in red, green and white. An event of this week is a sliding party in which 150 people will participate. The Chateau Frontenac is the only hotel in the world to provide an Eskimo dog team for the use of its guests. Every Thursday evening a dinner dance is given for the guests. Other features are afternoon and evening concerts and the weekly parade of the Chateau Frontenac Snowshoe Club by torchlight.

NEW SCANDINAVIAN STEAMER

A. E. Johnson & Co., general passenger agents for the Scandinavian-American line in America, the only direct line between New York and Scandinavia, have been advised by the home office that a new twin screw passenger steamer of 12,000 tons, with a displacement of 17,050 tons and 10,000 horse power has been contracted for with the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, Stettin. The steamer will be 540 feet long, with a beam of 62 feet and 41½ feet depth and its engines will give a speed of 17 knots which will enable it to make the voyage between New York and Norway in eight days. It will have the following passenger capacity: 135 first cabin, 275 second cabin and 950 third class. Second cabin dining room will accommodate 150 passengers and third class 530 passengers. The new steamer is expected to enter the Scandinavian-American line service in the spring of 1913.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



Ladies

VICI KID PILLOW SHOE

It is as soft as a glove, as easy as a slipper. Soft, Neat, Durable, made in Goodyear Welt and Turn styles. Price includes RUBBER HEELS. You can order by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send for catalog and self-measure blank or call at Hathaway Building, opposite South Station entrance.

PILLOW SHOE CO., 184 Summer St., Dept. E, Boston, Mass.

Telephone Oxford 22232.

Established 1887.
Madame May & Company

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HAIR GOODS OF ALL KINDS
Shampooing, Manicure, Pedicure, Hair Dressing, Marcel Wave.

CHILDREN'S HAIRCUTTING A SPECIALTY

Residential work promptly attended to.

Toilet Articles.

Madame Rourke

Highest Grade of Hair Goods.
Hair Work of All Kinds.

Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Marcel Wave

Hair Combs made into any desired Hair Accessory.

58 Winter St., Room 12
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Tel. 4141-3 Oxford.

Irish Lace Lessons

In class, or at your home.
Classes of six 35c and 50c
Private lessons 75c and \$1.00

Orders for lace filled promptly.

MISS NORA MEHAN
48 N. Harvard St., Allston, Mass.
Tel. Brighton 352-W.

THE PILGRIM EXCHANGE

And Cake Shop

19A TREMONT ST.

A Woman's Exchange for Fancywork

Home-made Cake, Candies, Bread, Rois and Table Dainties. Goods of superior merit taken on consignment and dispensed to consumers at reasonable rates.

Orders taken for ices and supplies for Afternoon Teas.

Consignments of Specialties Solicited.

SPECIAL REDUCTION SALE OF FUR COATS, MUFFS, SCARFS, ETC.

Furts Repaired
Muffs Relined

41 WEST ST., BOSTON.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

TO FLAVOR FANCY FOOD deliciously use SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS; vanilla, lemon, etc.; 13 highest awards and medals.

DRESSMAKERS—CHICAGO

VISITING DRESSMAKER
Have your spring sewing done early. By day or night, by mail or express, also North Shore towns, including Racine. Can bring assistance if desired. Address

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Full green cloth, gold letters, 10x12, 75c. Nero leather and red cloth, \$1.75. Green or Brown Morocco and cloth, \$2.25. Prepaid anywhere in U. S. \$1. \$2. \$2.50.

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Prepaid anywhere in U. S. \$3.50.

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Bookbinding of every description.

17 Merchants Row, Boston

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for old books. Lectures, Cyclopedia, Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondents wanted. 17 Merchants Row Book Store, 339 Washington St., Boston.

BOOK AND ART SHOP

320 H. W. Hellman bldg., Los Angeles, California; books, pictures, cards, mottoes.

PRACTITIONERS' RECORD BOOKS.

Loose leaf sample sheets by request. PRACTITIONERS' RECORD BOOK CO., 1300 So. Farnsworth pl., Kansas City, Mo.

NAVAL BRIGADE PLANS FOR 1913

LYNN, Mass.—Company E, naval brigade of this city, is making preparations to attend the inauguration at Washington, D. C., March 4, 1913. Lieut. Stephen Decatur Jr., chief of company; Ensign Fred W. Ford, and George I. Downing, chief petty officer, will make arrangements.

These officers will see that the ranks of the company are full and well trained.

The present company commander is a graduate of the United States naval academy at Annapolis.

On Feb. 1, the annual presentation of medals and shooting trophies will take place with the annual exhibition drill, in the Lynn armory. The city officials have been invited to attend.

CAPE COD TRAVELERS ELECT

Seft Taylor, Jr., of Somerville, was elected president of the Cape Cod Commercial Travelers Association Friday evening at the twenty-fifth annual dinner and meeting at the Quincy House.

Other officers chosen were Clinton E. Hobbs of Everett, treasurer; Arthur T. Knowles of Somerville, secretary.

Smart, original, up-to-date and for all occasions; large selection; also pictorial and "oddments"; prices moderate; renovations. "LITERAF," 30 Alfred pl., W. So. Kensington Station, London, S. W.

PRICES PER DOZEN:

For Books 20c
One and Two 24-6
Three and Four 31-0
Five and Six 38-6
Cash with order. Apply to sole licensees

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25 VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Steel Clips for use with above, 2s. od. per double set complete.

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WATCHES

Reliable Guaranteed Watch for Only \$1.00



Genuine Leonard Watch, 14 size, stem wind, steel set, American made, with highly polished monogram, stem cut diamonds, straight line escapement, all parts of Watch Interchangeable. Handsome dial with sunken second dial and perfectly mounted in silver rim. Case made of New Composition Gilt Metal, the latest discovery, which looks just like gold and wears like gold. Case is NOT gold plated, but is made SOLID OF SILVER METAL THROUGHOUT. Our Watch is a splendid time keeper and both works and case are guaranteed in every way, for our year old case is an entirely new Watch, just put on the market, and is smaller and better than any \$1.00 Watch ever offered before.

Send Mail Order for only \$1.00.

LEONARD WATCH CO., Dept. B
1 Washington Street — BOSTON, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Have you tried us?

60,000 Pairs of Shoes Sold Last Year

WHY? Because we are upstairs, with low rent, and can

Save You \$1 to \$2 a Pair

We sold 1500 pairs this week. These handsome boots (like cut) come in black, vici, and gun metal, button or lace, narrow or wide toe. This boot is actually worth \$2.50—Special for Monday and Tuesday.

\$1.50

The Sample Shoe Shop Company

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OVER RIKER-JAYNES Take Elevator

FRANK WISTUBA

Practical Furrier

521 Washington St.

Telephone 1073-1 Oxford BOSTON

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TAKES OUT ALL SPOTS

THE MAGIC CLEANING JELLY

Instantly removes stains, grease spots, paint, tar-all or dirt from clothing. Positively will not injure the most delicate fabrics. Use free on silk, satin, cotton or woolen goods. Will not spread the spot and leave a ring. Clean velvet collars, kid gloves and all leather goods. Refuse no job, no article, as good as gold. If your dealer hasn't it in stock, send him name and 25¢ for a full-sized box by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

FABRICLENE MFG. CO.

9-19 Doane St., Boston, Mass.

S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL

BON TON PATTERNS
DRAFTING, DRESSMAKING, DESIGNING

MILLINERY TAUGHT

Satisfaction in every detail guaranteed. Bring your own material and make your own gowns and hats.

CLASSES DAILY

Evening Tuesday and Thursday. Call or write for particulars.

Bon Ton patterns of all kinds.

MARTHA M. FLINT,

500 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. (Agent)

Tel. B. B. 1820.

TAILORS</div

For a free advertisement write
your "wants" on separate piece of
paper and attach it to blank at top
of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR
TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page
are inserted free and persons inter-
ested must exercise discretion in all
correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, publishing business, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. \$12 week. Tel. 225-1120.

AUTO-MATIC screw machine operator wanted; best class; must be able to adjust and set up work; wages \$3 to \$25 day. Y. M. C. A., Dept. E, Springfield, Mass.

BLACKSMITH, driller and brazier, in Reverse STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, Boston (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLACKSMITH wanted; first-class machinery; steady work. DEANE STEAM PLANT, 10 Holbrook Mass.

BOSSES WEAVER wanted for 1200 Drapery rooms on 1st floor, 1000 sq. ft., \$12 to \$20 per week. Mrs. GORDON, 16 Stevens st., Melrose, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; \$8-\$10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHOCOLATE AND BON-BON DIPPER, experienced, fancy goods, wanted in retail trade; good wages. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge.

COOK (colored) wanted in Brooklyn; good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge.

DRAYMAN—Wide-awake, ambitious boy wanted to do the wholesale small ware business. JOHN R. AINSLEY & CO., 100 Washington st., Boston.

CYCLECRAFT—operator, \$12 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK, 15 or 16 years of age, to learn the jewelry business; permanent position. W. H. LEACH, 207 Washington st., T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway, S. D. James, 365 West Broadway.

ALLSTON. J. W. Dunn, 30 Franklin st.

AMESBURY. Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

ANDOVER. O. P. Chase, Arlington News Company, Arlington, Mass.

ARLINGTON. L. H. Cooper, Atteleboros.

BEDFORD. George B. Louis.

BEVERLY. Beverly News Company.

BRIGHTON. E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.

BROOKLINE. W. D. Palmer, 23 Washington st.

CAMBRIDGE. George C. Holmes, 55 Main st.

E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

CHELSEA. Jas. Blundell, 128 Washington st., South Brother, 200 West Broadway.

DANVERS. Danvers News Agency.

EAST CAMBRIDGE. D. B. Shurtleff, 24 Cambridgebridge st.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE. James W. Hunnewell, 2041 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN. S. A. Wilcox, Main st.

CHESTER. B. H. Hunt, 1466 Dorchester st.

EVERETT. M. B. French, 43 Broadway.

J. H. Macdonald, 10th square.

FALL RIVER. W. H. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main.

FALKNER. L. M. Harcourt.

FITCHBURG. Lewis O. Ward, Broad st.

FRANKLIN. J. W. Bachelder, 207 Hills.

GLOUCESTER. Frank M. Shurtleff, 114 Main st.

HÄVERHILL. William E. How, 27 Washington st.

HUDSON. Charles G. Fairbanks Co., 23 Main st.

JACkSON. Frank & Cannon, 114 South st.

P. F. Dresser, 331 Center st.

LAWRENCE. A. C. Hosmer.

LOWELL. G. C. Prince & Son, Merrimac st.

B. N. Reed, 33 Market square.

MELROSE. Frank Russell, 33 Fore st.

H. W. Sherburne (B. & M. R. R.)

MANCHESTER. L. W. Floyd.

MEDFORD. W. C. Morse, 114 Washington st.

Frank H. Peak, 134 Riverside ave.

MEDFORD HILLSIDE. Frank B. Shurtleff, 100 Washington ave.

WEST MEDFORD. N. E. Wilbur, 176 High st.

NEWBURYPORT. George L. Lampert.

NEEDHAM. C. E. Cushing.

NEW BEDFORD. G. L. Briggs, 100 Fore st.

ROCKLAND. W. W. Davis, 25 Poplar st.

PLYMOUTH. Charles A. Smith.

QUINCY. L. A. Chapin.

READING. M. F. Charles.

Roxbury. R. Allison & Co., 358 Warren st.

Benjamin Devoyon, 374 Blue Hill ave.

W. E. Robbins, 1007 Washington st.

W. E. Robbins, Elecuted square.

SALEM. A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Bartow sq.

SOMERVILLE. G. F. Briggs, 27 Washington st., Newton.

W. F. Woodman, 1211 Center st., Newington.

THE NEWTONS. G. F. Briggs, 27 Washington st., Newton.

A. V. Harrington, 1006 Marlboro block, 302 Center st., Newton.

T. E. Gelst, 251 Washington st., Newington.

SPRINGFIELD. G. H. Miner, St. Peter st.

STONEHAM.

THE NEWS. G. F. Briggs, 27 Washington st., Newton.

A. V. Harrington, 1006 Marlboro block, 302 Center st., Newton.

T. E. Gelst, 251 Washington st., Newington.

WESTON. Charles H. Stover, West Weston.

WALTHAM. E. S. Hall, 600 Main st.

W. N. Towne, 228 Moody st.

WAVERLEY. W. J. Kewer, 18 Church st.

WEST SOMERVILLE. L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.

WINCHester.

WOBURN. A. W. Rooney.

WORCESTER. F. A. Easton Company, corner Main and Pleasant sts.

CONNECTICUT. BRIDGEPORT.

BATB—L. B. Swift & Co.

LEWISTON. N. D. Estes, No. 13 Main st.

PORTLAND. J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD.

MAINE.

BANGOR—D. G. Sibley & Co., 10 North Main st.

BATH—L. B. Swift & Co.

LEWISTON.

PORTLAND.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD.

WESTERN.

VERMONT.

NEWPORT.

RHODE ISLAND.

WESTERLY—A. Nash.

VERMONT.

NEWPORT.

C. F. Bigelow, Bishop's Pharmacy.

ST. JOHNSBURY.

Randall & Whitehead, 27 Main st.

WOOD PATTERN MAKERS, \$13 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TELEPHONE REPAIRER, young man (24), reliable, temperate, good worker, wishes opportunity to learn blacksmith's trade, or as helper; county preferred. Address A. G. LITTLEFIELD, Box 134, Alfred, Me.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT—Wanted, capable woman with good references, 2 or 3 days per week. MRS. GORDON, 16 Stevens st., Melrose, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; \$8-\$10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER JR. assistant, \$6-\$10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (colored) wanted in Brooklyn; good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge.

DRAYMAN, wide-awake, ambitious boy wanted to do the wholesale small ware business. JOHN R. AINSLEY & CO., 100 Washington st., Boston.

DRAYMAN, wanted; good wages to the right ones. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CASHIER, age 24, single, residence Dorchester, 28 S. Merton, 6611. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, no fees charged, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2990. 17

CHAMBERMAID, laundress, Swedish, with good references; capable laundress, willing to do chamber work. MRS. A. BENSON'S EMP. OFFICE, 86 Pleasant st., Boston. 12

CHAMBER MAID AND LAUNDRESS, reliable positions. MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. BUREAU, room 2, 36 Boylston st., Boston. 13

CHAMBERMAID wishes position, or will do general work mornings. MRS. J. J. ROSE, 674 Shawme av., Boston. 16

CLERICAL WORK or position as cashier, good references; good and able to furnish best references. MRS. LOUISE JUDKINS, 14 Forrest st., Winthrop, Mass. 13

CLERICAL—High school graduate欲求仕事。 Address in office as companion and secretary. GERTRUDE M. GOFF, 6 Blackwood st., suite 1, Boston. 13

CLERICAL WORK wanted by young grammar school graduate; some experience. MELVILLE'S DIRECTORY, 129 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. 395 Oxford 18

CLERKS desired positions. T. Fort Hill 284. Address REV. G. F. DURGIN, pastor Broadfield St. Methodist Church, 42 Broadfield st., Boston (Working Girls Club). 18

COMPANION—Young Protestant lady desired position as companion, able to travel. MISS L. C. UPTON, 81 Lynde st., Peabody, Mass. 15

COMPANION or mother's helper, refined woman, accomplished musician, voice or piano, good references; good housekeeper, devote 8 hours a day. MRS. E. A. SIBLEY, 352 Mass. ave., suite 2, Boston. 15

COMPOSER, thoroughly experienced and new; good references; wishes position; references given via MISS HELEN JACKSON, 103 Pembroke st., Boston. 12

COOK (Protestant), experienced; good manner; good cook; good housekeeper; institution; city or country. MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. BUREAU, room 2, 36 Boylston st., Boston. 13

COOK and second maid of wish situations, together or separately. References via MISS LARKIN'S EMP. BUREAU, 12 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. Tre. 2301-M. 12

COOK, capable girl, desires position; club, private boarding school, etc.; institution; good references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2994-W. 16

COOK, Danish, first-class, with references; neat, temperate, honest. MRS. A. BENSON'S EMP. OFFICE, 86 Pleasant st., Boston. 12

COOK, Swedish, capable of filling place where kitchen maid is kept; best references. MRS. BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 86 Pleasant st., Boston. 12

COOK and second maid (sisters), Swedish, want situations out of town; both capable and have references. MRS. A. BENSON'S EMP. OFFICE, 86 Pleasant st., Boston. 12

COOK AND SECOND MAID, competent references; wish positions. MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. BUREAU, room 2, 36 Boylston st., Boston. 13

COOK, colored, wants position; experienced; any kind of cooking; good references. MRS. FRANKLIN, 32 Jordan pl., Cambridge. 13

COOK, first-class, would like position in private family. SWEDISH EMP. BUREAU, 5 Fayette st., Boston; Miss Osterberg; tel. Trem. 2404-R. 16

COOK—Protestant cook wishes position in private family; will do housework if family is small. MISS MARGARET NEELY, 38 Carver st., Boston. 16

COOK, Swedish, wishes position. SWEDISH EMP. BUREAU, 339 Tremont st., Boston. 12

COOK AND SECOND MAID, competent references; wish positions. MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. BUREAU, room 2, 36 Boylston st., Boston. 13

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DAY WORK wanted by thoroughly reliable woman. Address at MISS LARKIN'S EMP. BUREAU, 12 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. Trem. 2301-M. 12

DRESSEMAKER, first-class, 15 years' experience; desires employment. MRS. F. A. ROBERTS, 403 Massachusetts ave., Boston. Tel. Trem. 2301-R. 15

DRESSEMAKER, experienced tailoring; also on alterations and children's clothes. Address at MRS. ALICE R. HISCOX, 22 Main st., Natick. 13

DRESSEMAKER, capable, best references; desire employment. MRS. JENNIE HUNT, 24 Hancock st., Dorchester. 13

DRESSEMAKER, familiar with this season's best modes; competed bitter, wise employer. Address by letter. MRS. M. A. CHANDLER, 403 Massachusetts ave., Boston. 13

DRESSEMAKER, experienced cutter and fitter; wants position with first-class establishment; good references. MRS. FERGUSON, 44 Duane st., Boston. Back Bay. 18

DRESSEMAKER, experienced evening and street girls; remodeling; wishes position. MRS. STEWART, 20 Windsor st., Cambridge. 13

DRESSEMAKER—First-class dressmaker and tailoress desires employment. MRS. S. SILVERMAN, 204 Eastern ave., Malden. 13

ELLIOT-FISHER OPERATOR and office work, 18 years' experience. MRS. E. LEONARD, 88 Mention 6000. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Tel. Oxford 2960. 17

EMPLOYMENT agent, business or social, speaks French, Italian, German, Spanish, court exp., age 38, single, residence Boston. Tel. Trem. 6613. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Tel. Oxford 2960. 17

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by capable woman by the day or hour; references. MRS. HOLMES, 64 Cross st., Somerville, Mass. 13

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, chamber of an apartment wanted by a capable girl; go home nights; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 2994-W. 16

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by capable woman; references. MRS. SARAH ANDERSON, 33 Northfield st., Boston. 13

GENERAL MAID, Scotch Protestant, desire position to care for children; references. MRS. LARKIN'S EMP. BUREAU, 82 Berkeley st., Boston. Tel. Tre. 2301-M. 12

GENERAL WORK or housekeeping wanted by capable woman. L. LANE, 2 Pelham st., Boston. 15

GENERAL WORK wanted by capable woman; will care for apartments morning and evening by the day; good worker and trustworthy. MRS. E. HOVER, 16 Armstrong st., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 13

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston**ACCOUNT BOOKS**

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Agents appointed by the government of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER, Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MAX, formerly of F. A. Max & Co., 410 Boylston st., Tel. B. B. 3699.

ART CALENDARS DE LUXE

RUEFETTE, A. FAIRBAKIN 5-7 Worcester Av. Ex. Post Office, Mass. Mailing Cards, Letters and Post Cards for monthly service a specialty.

ARTIST

JOHN H. TEARLE—Works of art, mottoes and books; Illuminating; lesson markers, 25c. Catalogue free. 420 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums, MRS. J. C. WHITE'S, 19 Bromfield st.

ART (FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 229 Boylston St., BOSTON.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

HIGH CLASS AUTOMOBILE painting and body work. Quality guaranteed. C. N. CURRIER, 130 Brookside av., Jam. Phila.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE REPAIRING

TIRE REPAIRING AND VULCANIZING MCDONALD RUBBER CO. Tel. 18A Teufelst. Rer. of Motor Mart

AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address, 12 Bowditch st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S.

BRASS CRAFT

J. R. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamois Skins.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. H. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARPET CLEANING

STEAM, SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM, ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 30 Kemble st., Roxbury, Tel. 1070-1071. Rox.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS. Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY**A CHEERING CALL**

Out of that inside feeling!

Forget it, and come away!

The hills are swimming and reeling

With the sun on their tops today!

Out of that gloomy foreboding,

And up with a dream of the light,

In the hope and the joy and the trusting

Of love setting everything right!

—Baltimore Sun.

THE OLD STORY

Your boy is trying to write poetry, you say?"

"Yes."

"Why don't you discourage him?"

"The editors will soon do that."

Washington Herald.

TIMELY WARNING

It isn't safe to put much trust in a man who is good merely because he expects his goodness to be noticed.—Chicago Record-Herald.

STILL AT THE FOOT

"In school he was always at the foot of his class."

"Well, what-about it?"

"Nothing, only he's earning his living as a shoe salesman."—Chicago Record-Herald.

DEFECT RECOGNIZED

Theatrical agent—I've told yer once. I ain't got nothing for yer!

Tragedian—You might refuse me grammatically, anyhow.—London Opinion.

BETRAYED BY THE SOUND

"Sha'n't I play you the woolen-underwear record?"

"Is that the name of the piece?"

"No, we just call it that because it sounds so scratchy."—Houston Post.

STEADY IN HIS HABITS

"We had a fine sunrise this morning," said one New Yorker to another. "Did you see it?"

"Sunrise?" said the second man. "Why, I'm always in bed before sunrise."—New York Ledger.

HIGH CONCEPTION

The teacher in the primary department of a Philadelphia school had been holding forth at some length with reference to the three grand divisions of nature—the animal, the vegetable and the min-

CATALOGUE AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING

PRINTING OF DISTINCTIVE QUALITY. Standard and decorative. Letter highest efficiency. It pays in results. Call POOLE PRINTING COMPANY, 221 High st., Boston. Tel. 696 Ft. Hill.

CUSTOM CORSETS

CLAFF CUSTOM CORSET—Strictly custom made, from \$12 up. Tel. 462 Boylston st. Minnie Claff, expert corsetiere. Tel. B. B. 2975.

CUSTOM SHIRT MAKER

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, satisfaction guaranteed. AMOS F. CHASE, 321 Washington st., Boston.

CUTLERY

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston—Builders' and General Hardware.

DESIGNING

H. D. WHITE, 826 Colonial bldg., Bookplates, monograms, crests, ecclesiastical, general designing, fine and color rendering.

DIAMOND CUTTERS

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for diamonds. RUSSELL & SIME, formerly with Tiffany & Co., 373 Washington st.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

E. A. CARLISLE & POPE CO., 2 Sudbury st., Boston—STORM WINDOWS AND STORM DOORS. See our star storm window fasteners; price 35¢ per set. Tel. Hay 1283.

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

SILK HOSE, 50c-59c, KAYSER'S, \$1-\$1.50. NOTHING ANY BETTER. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. av.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC WIRING. Estimates free. PHILLIPS ELECTRIC CO., 121 Causeway st., Tel. Hay 448.

FLORISTS

"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" At favorable prices to Monitor readers. HUGHTON, 4 Park st., Hay 2311.

A. COPLEN, 997 Boylston st., Transplant Flower Shop. Roses, Violets, everything that blooms. Phone B. B. 3637.

A. S. QUINT, the RELIABLE FLORIST, 234 Mass. ave., near Symphony Hall, Wash st., Rox. Tel. B. B. 4664-J.

FURNITURE

MACEY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin st., Boston.

FURRIES

W. DAVIDSON, Custom Furrier—Repairing, remodeling and redoing. 153 Tremont st., Phone Oxford 1990 M.

GARMENTS FOR LADIES

CHAS. H. HUERTH, 31 West st. Especially Designed Garments for Ladies.

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HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

LAUNDRY

CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 230 Washington ave., Ladies' wash in specialty; cleaning, dyeing. Tel. 3904-W. B. B.

HAND WORK MACHINE WORK, SUPERIOR SERVICE, A. L. RICHARDSON & BRO., Inc., 51 Chardon st., Boston, Tel.**LIGHTING FIXTURES**

YARDLEY BRONZE CO., 100 Boylston st., Boston. Fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

LUNCH ROOMS

THE SUMMIT LUNCHEON, 19 TEMPLE PLACE. Home Cooking. Prompt Service. 11 to 3.

LUNCHEON AND CATERING

M.-DONALD-WEBER CO., 155 Tremont st., Boston. Order Dept., Oxford 433.

MILLINERY

MIDWINTER SALE Trimmed Hats. Variety of patterns, worth \$10-\$25, reduced to \$5.

NAPHTHA CLEANSING

WARREN LUNCH, near Reading Rooms, Milk street, Boston. HOME MADE PASTRY.

PAPER

OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO., opp. Berkeley bldg., Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Quick lunch 11:30 to 2:30 upstairs.

PATENT MEDICINE

WEINER'S CLOTHING HOUSE, THAT CLASSY CLOTHES SHOP, 331 RIVERSIDE AVE., SPOKANE, WASH.

PETTICOATS

MISS SELMA AKINS, Dressmaking, Fine Tailoring, Ladies' Tailor System Taught and Sold. 317 Granite blk.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON'S, 59 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURES AND FRAMING

THE PICTURE SHOP, 65 Cornhill, Boston. High-grade Pictures and Framing. Gifts for all occasions.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

FOR LATEST STYLES OF PHOTOS visit CARL J. HORNER, 250 Huntington ave., opp. Symphony Hall, Estab. 1888.

PIVOT

IF YOU HAVE A book to print or want printing out of the ordinary see GRIFFITH STILLINGS PRESS, 368 Congress st., Boston. Tel. Main 3699.

PRINTERS

YOUNG & NICKERSON Printers. 125 Summer st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 212.

RESTAURANTS

WEINER'S CLOTHING HOUSE, THAT CLASSY CLOTHES SHOP, 331 RIVERSIDE AVE., SPOKANE, WASH.

RUBBER

CRANE SHOE CO., 519 Riverside Ave., Spokane. Ask Us to Send Our Catalogue.

RUCKER-WORK TO ORDER

RATTAN SHIRTAWAIST BASKETS, Infant Wickers, made by R. B. WATSON, Phone Max. 2361, 1818 W. Carlisle ave.

SUITES

A. L. VROOMAN, Importer of Gloves, Fans, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Fine Underwear. Shirt White Blouses, Corsets, etc. 1 and 3 South 7th st.

SPARE PARTS

Modem Tailoring is done best by TALLANT & CO., 38 South Fifth st., cor. Nicoll, MINNEAPOLIS.

TAILORING

Modern Tailoring is done best by TALLANT & CO., 38 South Fifth st., cor. Nicoll, MINNEAPOLIS.

TEMPLE COURT BARBER SHOP, N. 115 Washington st.—We furnish the service which Mon-tour subscribers demand. Chas. Reasonover, Prop.**TEMPLE COURT BARBER SHOP, N. 115 Washington st.—We furnish the service which Mon-tour subscribers demand. Chas. Reasonover, Prop.****TEMPLE COURT BARBER SHOP, N. 115 Washington st.—We furnish the service which Mon-tour subscribers demand. Chas. Reasonover, Prop.****TEMPLE COURT BARBER SHOP, N. 115 Washington st.—We furnish the service which Mon-tour subscribers demand. Chas. Reasonover, Prop.****TEMPLE COURT BARBER SHOP, N. 115 Washington st.—We furnish the service which Mon-tour subscribers demand. Chas. Reasonover, Prop.****TEMPLE COURT BARBER SHOP, N. 115 Washington st.—We furnish the service which Mon-tour subscribers demand. Chas. Reasonover, Prop.****TEMPLE COURT BARBER SHOP, N. 115 Washington st.—We furnish the service which Mon-tour subscribers demand. Chas. Reasonover, Prop.****TEMPLE COURT BARBER SHOP, N. 115 Washington st.—We furnish the service which Mon-tour subscribers demand. Ch**

Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

REAL ESTATE

The following sales are reported by Henry W. Savage:

Four-story brick dwelling 124 Pennbrooke street, Boston. The property is near Columbus avenue and is assessed for \$8800, of which the 1656 feet of land carries \$2900. Mary J. Carter conveyed to Lottie S. Robinson.

The same broker reports the sale of a lot of land containing 13,493 square feet on the corner of Commonwealth avenue and Idlewild street, Allston. This is assessed for \$13,493. The price paid was in excess of that value. Herman Weisburg conveyed to Benjamin Levine who intends erecting a large apartment house.

He has also sold the property numbered 214 Salem street, corner of Fulton street, Medford, Mass., consisting of a frame dwelling and 11,180 feet of land. The assessed value is \$4300, of which \$2800 is on the land. Bertha W. Silsbee conveys to Susie B. Atwood.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale made by his office of 11,200 square feet of land situated on Lexington street, Framingham, Mass. Wilbur J. Sanborn conveyed to Clarence N. Gordon.

Henry W. Savage has also sold to Wilbur J. Sanborn of South Framingham an estate situated at 103 Central street, Natick, Mass., consisting of a 16-room house with every modern convenience, a large well-appointed stable and other outbuildings, together with about 30,000 square feet of land. The property is assessed on about \$8900. Final papers have gone to record conveying title from John J. Johnson, Jr.

DORCHESTER DEAL

Atwood, Patten & Potter, Niles, building, report they have sold for Robert F. Sanderson of Brighton the estate 30 Laurel street, Dorchester, consisting of a nine-room house, bath, open plumbing, furnace and all modern improvements, together with 5500 square feet of land. This property was recently purchased by Mr. Sanderson through the above brokers and he now conveys to Charles E. Waite, who buys for occupancy. The property is assessed for \$3800, purchase price being in excess of the assessed valuation. The purchaser was represented by L. S. & H. Barker of Dorchester.

SOMERVILLE CONVEYANCE

The Massachusetts Realty Company, Carney building, have negotiated the sale of the estate 34 Florence street, Somerville, for J. F. Straight. The property consists of a two-family house and cottage house with lot containing about 2700 square feet, and assessed for \$3300. The purchaser, Barbie S. Watson, buys for occupancy.

These transactions are reported by the Edward T. Harrington Company:

The estate 19-21 Cypress street, Somerville, owned by E. C. Greenwood, sold to Carl O. Green of Dorchester, who buys for a home. There are 3000 square feet of land with a modern two-family house assessed for \$3600.

The sale of the James J. Feeley estate on Hudson street, Marlboro, comprising a modern eight-room house and barn, together with 35,000 square feet of land. The purchaser was Emil Johnson of Norwich, Conn.

The sale of the Kelley estate on Pleasant street, Framingham, comprising a modern 10-room farmhouse, an extensive set of outbuildings and 11 acres of land. The estate is one of the most attractive in the town and was purchased by Arthur L. Brackett, the grantor being Marion B. Kelley.

The sale of two large parcels in Everett. The first parcel lies on the south side of Paris street extension, having a frontage of 275 feet, the southerly boundary being the Boston & Maine railroad, and contains 38,000 square feet. Elizabeth Oakes was the grantor. The other parcel lies just east of the above-named parcel and has 320 feet on the railroad and contains 33,000 square feet. Josiah Oakes was the grantor. Frank Moore purchased both parcels.

Lot 181, on the southerly side of Windsor street, Arlington, having 50 feet frontage and containing 5000 square feet, has been sold to A. C. Wilson of Dorchester.

Lot 106 on the northerly side of Marlboro street, Arlington, having 50 feet frontage and containing 5000 square feet, has been sold to Arthur C. Watson of Somerville.

Lot 216 on the northerly side of Ames street, Arlington, having 50 feet frontage and containing 5000 square feet, has been sold to William P. Doyle of Dorchester.

BROOKLINE PURCHASE MADE

Through the office of Frank A. Russell, Old South building, Prof. Otto S. C. Heinemann has purchased for occupancy an improved estate situated at 29 Hillside road, Brookline, and comprising a brick and stone dwelling, together with 2900 square feet of land. The property is assessed for \$13,700. A. Eliot, a Boston attorney, conveyed title.

ROXBURY IMPROVEMENT PLANNED

Barnett Gordon has purchased for improvement a tract of vacant land, aggregating 6985 square feet, fronting on Burke street, extending through to Coventry and lying between Columbus avenue and Tremont street, Roxbury. It is valued for taxes at \$6100. Arnold A. Rand, trustee, made the deed.

BUILDING SUMMARY

The following table of statistics of building operations in New England was compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company: Contracts awarded to date, Jan. 10,

1912, \$3,507,000; corresponding periods—1911, \$1,944,000; 1910, \$3,874,000; 1909, \$3,656,000; 1908, \$2,829,000; 1907, \$2,160,000; 1906, \$2,136,000; 1905, \$811,000; 1904, \$1,756,000; 1903, \$3,334,000; 1902, \$2,748,000; 1901, \$2,120,000.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Attorneys Real Estate Trust to Nicolas Gauvin et al., Harrison av. and Nassau. Frederic S. Goodwin to Mary E. Torrey, Devonshire st.; q. \$1. Torrey to Frederic S. Goodwin, Boston and Providence sts.; q. \$1.

Charles E. Merrill to Frederic S. Goodwin, Boylston and Providence sts.; q. \$1. Ormond Wright, mitee, to Arthur F. Breed, Rutland pl.; d. \$205.

Ormsleight Watson, mitee, to Arthur F. Breed, Rutland pl.; d. \$205.

Josephine M. Siebert to Lena C. Beck, Et al.; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

East Boston Co. to Eliot Land Trust, Saratoga and Baywater sts. and Butler Street, two lots; Baywater and Thurston sts. and Butler st., two lots; Baywater st.; q. \$1.

Roxbury

Americus G. Watson to Isidor Gordon, Sterling st.; q. \$1. Isidor Gordon to Cora L. Watson, Sterling st.; q. \$1.

George F. Nudd et al. to Ella E. Nudd, Smith Street pl.; q. \$1.

Mary A. Reddish to Charles Littlef, Smith Street pl.; q. \$1.

Arnold A. Rand, tr., to Barnett Gordon, Copley and Coventry sts.; d. \$1.

Marie H. Lohman to Barnett Gordon; Copley st.; q. \$1.

Charles Jacobs to George W. Moran, Duncan st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

George W. Moran to Jane F. Jacobs, Duncan st.; q. \$1.

Charles Jacobs to George W. Moran, Holly st.; q. \$1.

George W. Moran to Jane F. Jacobs, Holly st.; q. \$1.

Delia M. Boggie to May J. McCarthy, Highland st.; q. \$1.

Gassie Stone to Louis Firm, Howland st.; q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Joseph Gordon to Mary T. Murray, Et al.; Hope st.; w. \$1.

BRIGHTON

Herman Weisburg to Benjamin Levine, Commonwealth and Idlewild st.; q. \$1.

George W. Warren et al. to George W. Warren et al., trs., Washington st., Chestnut Hill av. and Dighton st., Chestnut Hill av., Academy Hall rd., Baldwin pl.; q. \$1.

CHELSEA

Myer Peraner to David Goldstein, Parker st.; w. \$1.

George W. Lisscott, gen., to Francis X. Tyrrell, Parker and Tudor sts.; d. \$3,800.

George M. Francis, mitee, to Joseph H. Hough, Marginal st.; d. \$19,640.

Joseph H. Hough to George Francis, Marginal st.; q. \$1.

Lizzie S. Wilkinson et al. to Louis L. Prince, Broadway, South and Cherry sts., two lots; w. \$1.

HYDE PARK

Clarendon Congregational church to Congregational Church Union of Boston and vicinity, Huntington av. and Collins st., two lots; q. \$1.

Congregational Church Union of Boston and vicinity to Clarendon Congregational church, same; q. \$1.

Agnes L. Conroy to Union Railcoat Co., Tiverton and River sts.; q. \$1.

WINTHROP

Eustace H. Blingham to Mary E. McCarty, Loring ter.; q. \$1.

Susan M. Cox to Lyman S. Merton, Almont st.; q. \$1.

Albert J. Spaulding, Belgrave av.; w. \$1.

Albert J. Spaulding to Anne P. Sears, Belgrave av.; w. \$1.

Paul Sears to Albert J. Spaulding, Belgrave av. and Prescott sts.; w. \$1.

REVERE

Berthie M. Macauley to Giovanni D'Orlando, Mountain av., w. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Porter st., cor. Orleans st., ward 2; East Boston Corporation, Inc., Dean Inc.; brick manufacturing and commercial.

New Haven st., cor. Upland st., 4, ward 23; Mrs. N. Nelson P. Baltzerson; wood dwelling.

Commercial wharf, 49-50-51-52, ward 6; Commercial Wharf Co.; alter mercantile.

Summer st., 97 and 120 Bedford st., ward 2; East Boston Corporation, Inc., Dean Inc.; stores and offices.

Summer st., 153, ward 7; George M. Cushing, Walter P. Henderson; alter office dwelling.

Friend st., 276, 278, ward 8; estate of James H. Beel, James Purdon; alter mercantile.

Commonwealth av., 176, ward 11; Albert Geiger et al.; Arthur H. Vinet; alter dwelling.

Brook av., 8, ward 17; George H. Wilson; alter dwelling.

Hancock st., 17, ward 20; R. S. Hewittson; alter dwelling.

Cook st., 23, ward 24; George E. Shurtliff; alter storage.

Ashburton pl., 9, and 3, 5, 7 Allston pl., ward 6; New England Historical Society; brick society and library purposes.

Ashburton pl., 9, ward 6; Brainerd & Leeds; alter boarding house.

FEB. 10—General discussion on flower culture. Opened by Robert Cameron, superintendent botanic garden, Cambridge.

Feb. 17—Dr. Haven Metcalf, pathologist, department of agriculture, Washington (The John Lewis Russell lecture).

Feb. 24—"A Year's Vegetable Supply from the Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

March 2—General discussion on fruit culture opened by Wilfrid Wheeler, Concord.

March 9—"Planning and Starting an Orchard," by F. A. Smith, superintendent Turner Hill Farm orchards, Ipswich.

March 16—"My Fourth Botanical Expedition to China," by E. H. Wilson, Arbor Arboretum, Jamaica Plain.

March 23—No lecture. Spring flower show.

March 30—"Insect Pests of the Garden and Orchard," by Prof. Edson F. Hitchings, Orono, Me.

April 27—"Insect Pests of the Garden and Orchard," by Prof. Edson F. Hitchings, Orono, Me.

May 4—"Color Arrangement in Flower Gardening," by Mrs. Francis King, Alma, Mich.

May 11—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

May 18—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

May 25—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

May 29—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

June 5—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

June 12—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

June 19—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

June 26—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

July 3—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

July 10—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

July 17—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

July 24—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

July 31—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Aug. 7—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Aug. 14—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Aug. 21—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Aug. 28—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Sept. 4—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Sept. 11—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Sept. 18—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Sept. 25—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Oct. 2—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Oct. 9—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Oct. 16—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Oct. 23—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Oct. 30—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Nov. 6—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Nov. 13—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Nov. 20—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Nov. 27—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Dec. 4—"The Home Garden," by William N. Craig.

Dec. 11—"The Home

Stocks React Sharply, Closing Near Bottom

THE SPECIALTIES DRAW ATTENTION IN STOCK MARKET

Very Erratic Market With Canadian Pacific an Early Weak Feature—Situation Difficult to Analyze

HANCOCK STRONGER

Stock market operators found it difficult this week to analyze the situation. Price movements were so contradictory and erratic that made it difficult to foresee which way the market would go next.

Various favorable developments of the week were practically ignored. This had the tendency to make the professional operators more bearish than ever. However, prices refused to yield to any extent and the bears were consequently timid about raiding stocks. Operators, particularly those on the short side, seem more inclined to emphasize the effects of the decreased railroad earnings and the smaller bank clearances than they are to see the favorable side of the situation as presented in the unexpectedly large gain in unfilled steel tonnage as reported this week by the Steel Corporation, or the report of the Copper Producers' Association showing a big decrease in surplus stocks notwithstanding an increased production and the cotton ginning report of the government was entirely ignored.

Stocks again were very irregular at the opening this morning. The specialties attracted most attention. Canadian Pacific was particularly weak. Westinghouse Electric and General Electric were strong features of the New York market.

Hancock was conspicuous in the early trading on the local exchange, making a good advance. American Telephone was in demand.

Stocks sold off rather briskly toward the close. Most of the early gains were lost and the leaders reacted well below the opening prices. Reading opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 154 and declined to 152. Union Pacific was up $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at 168 $\frac{1}{2}$ and it declined about a point.

Westinghouse Electric was unchanged at the opening at 73, advanced a point and then lost the gain. General Electric was up a point at the opening at 160. After improving a good fraction it sold off.

Canadian Pacific was off $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at 228 $\frac{1}{2}$. It improved to 229 $\frac{1}{2}$ and then declined about a point. Pacific Mail was in moderate demand.

Hancock on the local exchange opened up a point at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, advanced to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ and then reacted. Mayflower and Old Colony Mining, which have exhibited strength lately were weak.

LONDON—There was a light attendance on the stock exchange today, but the tone of the securities market was mainly firm.

Gilt-edged investments behaved better and home rails displayed strength on hopeful anticipations of the outcome of the meeting of the coal conciliation board, which takes place Jan. 23.

Americans reflected a cheerful sentiment and were higher. Canadian Pacific was heavy owing to the proposed rate investigation in western Canada.

Foreigners moved quietly. A buying demand was in evidence for mines and rubbers. De Beers up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 205-16. Rio Tintos, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$, showed a gain of $\frac{1}{2}$. Continental houses closed quiet.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ariz Com etf dep ...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butte Condition ...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calumet & Ariz ...	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calumet & Hecla ...	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Catalpa 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Centennial 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons Motor 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Copper Range 54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crescent 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie River 80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Franklin 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Granby 37	37	37	37	37
Greene-Canaan 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mayflower 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Michigan 3	3	3	3	3
Nevada Cons 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Niobrara 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Butte 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Old Colony Minin ...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	5
Oswego 109	109	109	109	109
Parrot 13	13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quiney 75	75	75	75	75
Winona 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wyandot 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
LAND				
East Boston 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
TELEPHONES				
American 140 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$
New England 159	159	158	158	158
RAILROADS				
Boston & Albany 220 $\frac{1}{2}$	220 $\frac{1}{2}$	220 $\frac{1}{2}$	220 $\frac{1}{2}$	220 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago June pf... 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. N. H. & I. 138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific 168 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 $\frac{1}{2}$
West End pf 87	87	87	87	87
W. E. End pf 101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
MISCELLANEOUS				
Am. Ac Chem 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ac Chem pf... 101	101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ameskear pf 100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. Pneumatic pf... 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Sugar pf 115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Woolen pf... 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atkins pf 297	297	297	297	297
Ball & Elce 174 $\frac{1}{2}$	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	174 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Elec 160	160	160	160	160
Mass Elec pf... 96	96	96	96	96
Mass Gas 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mass Gas pf... 94	94	94	94	94
N. E. Cot Yarn 105	105	105	105	105
Pullman 159 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$
Satellite Elec 110	110	110	110	110
Satellite Elec pf... 102	102	102	102	102
Swift & Co. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Torrington pf... 30	30	30	30	30
United Fruit 185 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$
Uni Shoe Mac 46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel pf... 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel pf... 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union 83	83	83	83	83
UNLISTED SECURITIES				
Amalgamated 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Zinc 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Gulf & W. I. of ... 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boston & Corbin ... 8	8	8	8	8
Bute & Balaklava ... 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chino 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie Butts 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Giroux 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hancock 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indiana 13	13	13	13	13
Inspiration 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Island Creek Coal ... 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Isle Royale 85	85	85	85	85
Keweenaw 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lake Copper 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mass Elec pf w... 80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mass Elec pf w... 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

Prices figured on a wholesale basis.

Arrivals

Str H. F. Dimock, with 6 bbls potatoes, 233 bxs grape fruit, 620 bxs oranges, 203 bags peanuts, 30 cts 5 bbls pineapples, 538 bxs macaroni.

Str Howard, Norfolk, due tomorrow with 317 bxs oranges, 60 bbls spinach, 250 bbls kale, 13 cts parsley, 995 bags peanuts.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

For the day—Apples 1440 bbls, cranberries 1 bbl, strawberries 4 ref, Florida oranges 948 bxs, California oranges 780 bxs, pineapples 40 cts, peanuts 313 bags, potatoes 18 bu, onions 253 bu.

For the week—Apples 7753 bbls, cranberries 89 bbls, strawberries 7 ref, Florida oranges 5641 bxs, California oranges 12, 972 bxs, lemons 1187 bxs, bananas 36,000 stems, pineapples 157 cts, grapes 1095 bbls, raisins 1200 bxs, figs 1009 pkgs, dried figs 994 bxs, peanuts 2958 bgs, potatoes 145,310 bu, sweet potatoes 442 bbls, onions 13,054 bu.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 1495 pkgs, last year 1299 pkgs; for the week 10,589 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents \$5.50@ in wood, clears \$4.10@4.80; winter wheat patents \$4.75@5.5, straight \$4.35@4.80; clear \$4.15@4.50. Kansas hard winter patents in jute \$4.80@5.50, in jobbing lots 25@35c higher; flour \$4.50@5.80, graham flour \$4.05@4.80.

Corn—Carlots on spot, new No. 3 yellow 72c, new yellow 71 1/2c, to ship from the West, all rail, new No. 3 yellow 71 1/2c, new yellow 70 1/2c@71c.

Oats—Carlots on spot, No. 1 clipped white 58c, No. 2 57c, No. 3 56 1/2c, to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs, clipped white 57@57 1/2c, 38 to 38 lbs 56 1/2c@57c, 34 to 36 lbs 56@56 1/2c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.37@1.40, 100-lb bag, granulated \$3.80@4.0, 50-lb bag, 3.70@3.90; oatmeal, rolled \$3.55@3.60 bbl, cut and ground \$5.90@6.20.

Milkfeed—To ship from the mills, all rail, bran, spring \$28.75@29.25, winter \$29.25@29.75, middlings \$28@31, mixed feed \$29.25@31.25, red dog \$31.50@32, cottonseed meal \$28.50@30.50, hominy feed \$31.40@31.90, linseed meal \$39@39.50, stock feed \$30.75@31.25, gluten feed \$33.40@32.90.

Hay and straw—Western, No. 1 \$26@27, No. 2 \$22.50@24.50, No. 3 \$18@19, No. 1 Canadian \$24.50@25.50; straw, rye \$19@20, oat \$9.50@10.50.

Butter—Northern creamery 38c, Western creamery 38c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henney, 35@36c; eastern, best, 34@35c; western, best, 34c; Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.50@2.55; medium choice, hand picked, \$2.30@2.50; California small white, \$2.80@2.95; yellow eggs, best, \$2.50@2.60; red kidneys, choice, \$3.25@3.30.

Potatoes—Maine, per 2-lb bag, \$2.25@2.30; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per basket, \$1.40@1.60.

Onions—Connecticut river, 100-lb bag, \$2.50@2.75; York state, per 100-lb bag, \$2.50@2.75.

NEW DIRECTORS ARE SELECTED

MOBILE, Ala.—Following are the new directors of New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago, slated by Louisville & Nashville and Frisco interests: Henry Walters, B. F. Yoakum, H. H. Smith, B. L. Winchell, W. F. Owen, W. L. Mapother, C. W. Hillard and J. H. Ellis. The minority interest retains these directors: L. S. Berg, G. R. Sheldon and G. K. Beckman.

New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago, with its Louisville & Nashville and Chicago & Eastern Illinois connections, forms a new short line between Chicago and the gulf at Mobile and New Orleans.

BERKSHIRE STREET RAILWAY

The board of railroad commissioners has approved the petition of the Berkshire Street Railway Company for authority to issue 21,200 shares of additional capital stock of a par value of \$100, proceeds to be used toward payment of cost of additions and betterments to the property.

FINANCIAL NOTES

During 1911 Galveston exported 22,156,380 feet of lumber, an increase of 7,909,188 feet over 1910.

Expenses of receivership and reorganization of Metropolitan street railway system of New York will amount to about \$1,500,000.

Fitzgerald, Hubbard & Co. have issued their January edition of "Dividend Paying Stocks," containing detailed record of stocks, dividend payments and prices. The volume contains much general information.

The Cleveland News says a gigantic trust, with holdings aggregating \$500,000,000, and controlling 300 Great lakes vessels, was partially organized in the autumn of 1911. It was not completed, on account of the government's investigation of the Steel corporation, during which information regarding the alleged trust leaked out.

FINANCES OF CITY OF BOSTON

Receipts of the city of Boston for December totaled \$1,656,947, compared with \$1,045,359 a year ago. November receipts were \$20,998,533. Total receipts for 11 months were \$45,099,072, compared with \$41,086,461 for 11 months ended Dec. 31, 1910.

December payments amounted to \$2,848,928, compared with \$2,615,213 a year ago. Payments for 11 months totaled \$42,242,068, against \$38,098,765 in 1910.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

	Increase	Decrease
Excess cash reserve.....	\$3,322,600	
Loans.....	89,822,000	
Specie.....	14,428,000	
Other tenders.....	3,200,000	
Net deposits.....	46,298,000	
Circulation.....	*150,000	
Total loans.....	\$1,920,037,000	

Total loans.....

*Decrease.

The surplus of the banks is \$29,058,

250, as compared with \$27,818,350 a year ago and \$22,416,300 two years ago.

ACTUAL CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

January 1912. Increase.

Deposits	\$1,826,638,000	\$60,000
Specie	58,824,000	\$258,000
Legal tenders	29,563,000	5,568,000
Cash reserve	42,150,000	1,000,000
Cash Res. required	416,592,700	14,638,800
Cash surplus	34,950,300	7,711,200
Bank drafts, vials	333,330,000	27,040,000
Trust Co. cash in vaults	56,613,000	\$4,890,000
Trust Co. cash in banks	\$7,325,000	13,169,000

Surplus.....

*Decrease.

Actual surplus banks alone last year \$34,279,425 and two years ago \$28,294,075.

THE COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Bowes & Co., 27 State St.)

NEW YORK

Last

January 9.49 9.49 9.33 9.49

March 9.47 9.57 9.46 9.53

June 9.65 9.72 9.63 9.67

July 9.80 9.82 9.73 9.80

August 9.80 9.89 9.80 9.80

September 9.85 9.92 9.84 9.89

October 9.91 9.92 9.84 9.89

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton quiet; prices steady. Middlings 5.39d, up 2 points. Sales estimated 6000 bales, receipts 38,000, including 33,700 American. Futures closed quiet and steady, 2 to 3% off from previous closing: Jan. Feb. 5 1/2c, March-April 5.23c, May-June 5.27c, July-Aug. 5.31c.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

Bid Ask

American Glue pf..... 148.00 151.00

American Standard pf..... 4.75 5.25

American Writing Paper 50 50

Brown, R. & Lyman R. 150 160

Hartford Carpet Corp. 116.00 120.00

Houston Oil pf..... 70.00 72.00

International Harvester 10.00 10.50

Kirby Lumber pf..... 30.00 40.00

Lanston Monotype 95.00 95.00

Massachusetts Real Estate 25.00 35.00

Montgomery Manufacturing Co. 100.00 105.00

Refit. Co. 100.50 108.50

United States Envelope pf..... 115.00 117.00

United States Envelope 75.00 80.00

United Zinc pf..... 2.00 2.00

Western Pacific R. R. 58..... 87.00 89.00

Surplus.....

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

RUSSIAN ACTION IN PERSIA POINTS TO DESIRE FOR CONTROL OF NORTH

Attack by Tribesmen Upon Mr. Smart and His Sowars Is Attributed to Disorderly Conditions in the South

REGRET EXPRESSED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The outlook in Persia continues to be most unsatisfactory. As a result of information obtained from a thoroughly reliable source, The Christian Science Monitor was able to publish not long ago an interesting statement dealing with the present situation and its probable outcome. It was pointed out at the time that the policy of Russia was evidently to obtain control over northern Persia, and to establish herself in that part of the country. The Monitor is now able to state from information again obtained from the same trustworthy source that the attitude of Russia has been exactly as foreshadowed in this paper.

Russia Sends More Troops

The history of the demands made by Russia and their ultimate acceptance by Persia has already been accurately set forth, but it should be noted that instead of withdrawing her troops and so affording proof of her willingness to abide by the treaty of 1907 and to do all that was possible to guarantee the independence of Persia and assist in the development of the country, Russia has despatched additional troops to the country on the pretext that their presence is necessary to quell the disturbances which have arisen.

With regard to these disturbances, there is little doubt that they were carefully engineered in order to afford a pretext for the despatch of the troops above referred to. As to the eventual outcome of the present state of affairs it is difficult to say much. The dismissal of Mr. Shuster alone has given rise to considerable difficulties, owing to the numerous protests made by a large section of the people in favor of retaining him in the office he had filled so admirably.

Tabriz Report Denied

With regard to the reports that the inhabitants of Tabriz have requested Rus-

MACHINERY IS USED TO DRY SWAMPS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Particular attention has recently been given by the South Australian government to the question of reclaiming the fertile swamps on the River Murray. A large excavating machine designed for this purpose was purchased, and recently a party of parliamentarians and others visited Mypononga, a few miles from Murray bridge, for the purpose of seeing the machine at work.

Speaking at a luncheon held in connection with the inspection, the commissioners of crown lands, the Hon. C. Vaughan, said that South Australia had the Murray swamps something which would be for the state what the valley of the Nile had been for Egypt. There was a large area and no more prolific land in South Australia.

The cost of reclaiming the swamps by the old methods had become prohibitive and consequently the government, with the object of getting the work done more expeditiously and cheaply, and so that settlers could be put on the land at a lower rental, had purchased the machinery inspected. There was every indication that it would be successful, and thus enable the government to accomplish their purpose.

ASSOCIATION GAME LIKED IN RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt—During the last few years, according to the Russian correspondent of the Egyptian Observer, association football has attained considerable popularity in Russia and is rapidly becoming the leading national game.

A picked team of Moscow footballers came to Odessa recently to play a team composed of British residents in that seaport. A fine game ensued, as a result of which the visitors were beaten by five goals to nil. The Russian team, it may be mentioned, had during the previous year defeated a picked German team from Berlin, so that the Odessa British Athletic Club should have reason to congratulate itself on its victory.

WOOL YIELD GOOD

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—W. H. Buick of Masterton, N. Z., who last season obtained excellent clippings from his rams, has had a similar experience this season. Twenty-three stud ewes instead of only to £7,000,000 and pound for pound thereafter as provided by the original act.

BRITISH TROOPS OPERATE IN PERSIA



(Copyright. Reproduced by permission of the Daily Graphic)
Detachment of Indian sowars ready to march

sia to take over the administration of the town, the Monitor is able to state on the best authority that it is highly improbable that such a request has been made, also as regards the reported disturbed condition in the southern portion of Persia, it is incorrect to say that any unusual disorders are taking place.

"The fact is," a Persian gentleman said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "we have had trouble for a considerable time in southern Persia and for the last 50 years the attention of the government has been engaged in dealing with the various difficulties, feuds and fights which have occurred from time to time between the tribes living in these regions. Frequently governor-generals have been unable to remain there for a longer period than one year, owing to popular disturbances and numerous quarrels which have arisen between the tribes."

Smart Incident Regretted

It was explained, however, that the situation in southern Persia is gradually improving and that while the utmost regret is felt that the incident in connection with Mr. Smart should have

occurred, it is perhaps to be explained by the fact that the Indian sowars were despatched without due notice having been given to the authorities.

It was pointed out, also, that with northern Persia in its present disturbed condition, it is natural that the movement of foreign troops should cause uneasiness among some of the uneducated tribes in the south.

Those who have followed recent events in Persia are anxiously awaiting future developments. The treaty of 1907 has certainly been violated by Russia, and if the Russian government has declared, it is their intention of proving their intention to abide by that agreement, there is every opportunity of proving their intention at the present moment by withdrawing the troops and leaving Persia free to manage her own affairs.

The question as to how far it is possible for England to interfere is engaging the attention of all well-wishers of Persia, and it is to be hoped that, whether owing to representations from England or from the genuine desire to assist in the development of Persia, the Russian troops will promptly be withdrawn from Persian territory.

PLANTATION SALE IS NOW ALLOWED

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—Reference was made recently in these columns to the negotiations which have been proceeding between the Portuguese owners of the cocoa plantations in São Thomé and Príncipe and a group of British capitalists for the sale to the latter of the cocoa plantations in these islands. When these negotiations became known a bill was presented to Parliament forbidding the Portuguese planters to sell the plantations to foreigners.

The planters immediately held a protest meeting and complained that the effect of such a bill would not only prevent them from accepting the advantageous offers which had been made, but to depreciate considerably the value of the property. As a result of this protest the bill has been withdrawn, and the planters will consequently be free to continue negotiations for the sale of the plantations.

IRON WORKS FOR TRANSVAAL

(Special to the Monitor)

PRETORIA, South Africa—A company of British iron masters propose erecting an iron and steel foundry in the Transvaal, South Africa. They will utilize scrap of railways and mines. The company have secured long lease over government scrap iron and steel. They will also test iron ores of the country.

RISE IN SILKWORM CULTURE IN HUNGARY DUE TO GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

BUDA PESTH, Hungary—The peasants of this country are being encouraged in every way to undertake the culture of the silkworm. For this purpose leaflets are distributed broadcast and lectures illustrated by means of lantern pictures are given free.

The immense success of this policy is evident from the returns of those engaged in the silkworm industry. The number of such families has risen from 1059 in 1910, to 99,000 in the present year, whilst to 5525 pounds of silkworms at work in 1910 there are now over 3,000,000.

The government attaches considerable importance to the culture of the mulberry, on which the silkworms feed.

No less than 7,000,000 samples of silk were submitted at the central inspection station, where 267 microscopes are kept continually at work.

WINTER SPORT IN NORWAY BEGINS

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The first fixture of the Norwegian winter sports season to take place in the new year was the skating races at Hamar on Jan. 7. This will be followed by the international skating races at Horten on Jan. 27 and 28, trotting races on Frognerkilen on Feb. 4 and 10, and international skating races at Christiania on Feb. 17 and 18.

Three events have been fixed for Feb. 24 and 25, namely, the national ski competition on Grasstræket, international skating races at Trondhjem and international figure and pair skating at Christiania. The international ski race of 50 kilometers from Holmenkollen, will take place on Feb. 29, while the great international ski meeting will be held at the same place on March 4.

JAPANESE BUDGET TO REDUCE DEBT

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—The budget estimates for the coming financial year provide for an ordinary revenue of \$250,000,000, and an extraordinary revenue of \$35,000,000; the ordinary expenditure is estimated at \$205,000,000 and the extraordinary expenditure at \$75,000,000. The surplus over from last year, \$7,500,000, is included in the extraordinary revenue. A sum of \$25,000,000 is set aside for the redemption of the national indebtedness.

NOTE RESERVE CHANGED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Australian Commonwealth Senate has passed the bill adopted by the House of Representatives making the 25 per cent reserve to be held against Commonwealth government notes applicable to the whole issue instead of only to £7,000,000 and pound for pound thereafter as provided by the original act.

COUNT AERENTHAL AND WAR MINISTER DIFFER OVER POLICY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Entertainment was given to a strange company one evening just before Christmas, when the sandwich-men of the London streets were assembled for dinner at the invitation of Reynold's newspaper.

PREMIER SUPPORTED

Triple Alliance Declared the Unshakable Basis of Peace Development by the Hungarians' Delegation

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The preliminary session of the Austro-Hungarian delegation has opened and comparing the speech of Count Aehrenthal with that of Gen. Count von Auffenberg, it is evident that there is no small difference of opinion between the foreign office and the ministry of war on the question of foreign policy.

In the course of his speech Count Aehrenthal explained how owing to the Russo-Turkish war he was obliged to speak with some reserve. Referring to the situation in Tripoli he expressed his great regret that the efforts of Austria-Hungary to bring about a cessation of hostilities had not been successful.

Continuing, he pointed out how they were at one with all the neutral powers, and he expressed the hope that their endeavors would eventually meet with success. It was, the Austrian foreign minister pointed out, the desire of the powers that the status quo in the Balkans should be maintained; and perhaps the chief reason which actuated the desire of Austria-Hungary to see a speedy termination of the war was the possibility of the status quo in the Balkans being endangered by the continuation of hostilities.

Peace Is Desired

Count Aehrenthal further stated that the Ottoman government was in the meantime doing all in their power to preserve order in the Turkish empire, and he expressed the hope that peace would soon be concluded in a manner satisfactory to Turkey. The main object of his country, Count Aehrenthal added, was to bring about a conclusion of hostilities in a manner satisfactory to both parties.

General Von Auffenberg, in the course of his speech, spoke emphatically upon the necessity of devoting considerably larger sums of money to military purposes. He maintained also that the millions expended by Austria-Hungary during the annexation crisis would have been necessary had the army been in an efficient condition. He considered that the improvements of the situation at the time was due almost entirely to the extensive preparations for war which had been made.

Morocco Watched

Referring to the situation in Morocco the Austrian foreign minister stated that Austria-Hungary had been informed, as had been the other signatories of the Algeciras treaty, of the steps taken by France and Spain. The government had, he said, replied to the effect that they had been satisfied with the principles agreed upon at Algeciras would be maintained.

He explained that the German government had gradually formed the opinion that it was no longer possible to maintain these principles completely, and it was for this reason that the French government was approached with the view to insuring the economic equality and freedom of trade for the commerce of the world.

He pointed out also that Germany had attained her object. It had been the intention of the German government from the beginning of the negotiations to deal with France alone and not bring in any other power. Austria-Hungary had not been satisfied merely with the expression of good wishes, but had continued the policy adopted at the origin of the Moroccan affair; every effort had been made to bring about a satisfactory settlement.

Defenses Explained

Referring to the position of Austria-Hungary in Europe Count Aehrenthal declared that the government would continue to support the conservative tendency in Europe and the near east, and he explained that the strengthening of the defensive forces was undertaken in order to better provide for the protection of the country as well as to work in conjunction with their allies to maintain general peace.

The Hungarian delegation have submitted a motion of confidence to the effect that they regard the foreign policy based upon the triple alliance as the unshakable foundation of the peaceful policy of Austria-Hungary, and that they will give it their loyal support. The motion further expressed confidence in the prime minister.

SANDWICH-MEN SHOW THEIR APPRECIATION OF ENTERTAINMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Entertainment was given to a strange company one evening just before Christmas, when the sandwich-men of the London streets were assembled for dinner at the invitation of Reynold's newspaper.

EMPIRE TRADE MAY BE LINKED TO SPECIAL DAYS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It has been urged that the choice of Empire day by the Union Jack Industries League as the day on which its public meetings are held might with advantage be extended to the celebration of national days peculiar to the various divisions of the British empire by the discussion of their particular trade interests.

In accordance with this scheme Scottish industries would be considered on St. Andrew's day, Irish on St. Patrick's day, whilst days memorable in the annals of the dominions across the sea could be similarly made use of: For instance, the anniversary of the date of the recent durbar would be a suitable occasion on which to devote special attention to the trade of India with the United Kingdom in particular and with the other portions of the British empire in general.

SOUTH AFRICA IS MARKET FOR FARM MACHINERY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a recent report R. Southern Holland, his majesty's trade commissioner for South Africa, says that during a recent tour he was greatly impressed by the rapid progress of agriculture in South Africa, by the improvement in the methods adopted by the farmers, and by the manner in which private enterprise in this respect is being encouraged by the union government.

In these circumstances there should be a good market for agricultural machinery and implements, and British manufacturers will do well if they can supply the South African demand.

BRITISH DOMINIONS SEND RECORD MAIL ON HOLIDAY WEEK

(Special to the Monitor)

London General Postoffice Reports Rise of 80 Per Cent in Letters and Parcels From All Over the World

WORK WAS GIGANTIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At all times the number of letters and parcels which pass through the general post office at Christmas is enormous, but this year all previous records have been beaten. It is estimated that in any ordinary week in the year the number of letters dealt with in London numbers between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000. This traffic was increased 80 per cent by Christmas.

The work at Mount Pleasant has been gigantic. The ordinary staff for dealing with letters and parcels numbers over 7600. This was augmented by an enormous crowd of extra hands. Never before has there been such a mass of letters and parcels to get through.

The foreign mails coming in from the distant parts of the globe constituted a record. From China, India and Australia, from Canada and America they poured in. The collecting, sorting and delivering of this enormous accumulation required an extra staff of 600 men.

The establishment of the imperial penny post is accountable mainly for the previously unheard of flow of correspondence from the colonies.

FRANCE MAY PRESENT BUST

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—A movement has been started in France to open a national subscription for a bronze bust of France by M. Rodin to be offered to the United States on the occasion of the Champ-de-Mars tercentenary next year. M. Falguières and other eminent Frenchmen are supporting the movement.

JEWELEERS OFFER PRIZES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—For the encouragement of art amongst the working gold and silversmiths of London, the goldsmiths, silversmiths and jewelers are offering a number of money prizes for the best specimens of work.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
A LONDON SANDWICH-MAN

knew their way in without assistance, for many of them had been there before.

Parading the streets between two boards from morning until evening throughout the year, the life of a sandwich man is not a happy one. Yet it is a calling in which a vacancy seldom occurs, for it has been proved that when a man undertakes this work he seldom leaves it again. This is a curious fact which can only be accounted for by realizing that this is a post where rivalry is reduced to a minimum. Their salaries cannot be underbid.

From young men just beginning to old ones who were veterans of the road they numbered in all two thousand at the feast. After the dinner, which was partaken of with a good deal of enjoyment, singing was indulged in up to a late hour. At first some specially gifted musician would sing a popular song, which was listened to in rapt attention and wildly applauded at the close.

As the evening wore on, however, the company joined generally in the songs and the chor

THE HOME FORUM

MORAL ASPECTS OF DICKENS' GENIUS

PROF. WILLIAM LYON PHELPS counts, and even the most objective Random" and in "Peregrine Pickle," God, Christianity and the future life are as though they were not. The light of humor and the light of intellect are there, but there is positively no spiritual radiance. On the other hand, Dickens was so obsessed by religious and moral forces that his novels, like those of Dostoyevsky, are really a commentary on the four gospels, and his characters concrete illustrations of ethical ideas. Take Christianity and immorality out of Dickens, and his fire straight-way becomes ashes.

Important Painting

The Metropolitan museum has acquired another work of great importance, a very large and fine canvas, "The Meditation on the Passion"—Sir Claude Phillips is responsible for this title—attributed to Carpaccio. While the writer does not feel that an immediate acceptance of this as a work from Carpaccio's hand is justifiable, it cannot be disputed that it is from a master hand, and that it constitutes one of the most striking additions to the Metropolitan's collection.—World Today.

INACCURACIES OF HISTORY

THE scholastic world of Paris is engaged in a discussion on the accuracy of history, according to the Paris correspondent of the London Standard. This subject is a dangerous one for discussion as has been proved lately in Paris when a professor of the Sorbonne undertook to write a scathing criticism of Taine. The grounds on which the charges were based were the inaccuracy of the great author's references. The matter, however, did not rest here for another writer essayed to prove that Taine was more accurate than his critic.

The school text-books of France are open to unfavorable comment. One edition of a history contained the interesting item of news that "The first King of France was Pharamond, who is thought never to have existed." This piece of instruction was removed from editions subsequent to the first. More recently a child's history naively described Napoleon as "Marquis de Bonaparte, lieutenant-general in the army of Louis XVIII."

It is said, however, that this illuminating history is not to be compared in inaccuracy to some written in other countries and a schoolmaster cites one instance out of a book by Professor

Ilovaysky, a Russian historian, in which speaking of the reign of Louis XVI. he says:

"During his reign the brave French army, led by General Napoleon Bonaparte, conquered the greater part of Europe. It was owing to this that, with the help of the Czar, Napoleon was sent in exile to St. Helena."

Browning a Modern

WITH Browning we shall have this year no old reserves to discard or enthusiasm to correct, still less a sense of retrocession to a past mode of thought; for the Browning domination, grown with the slowness of the higher organism to maturity, is still an inherent part of modern life, charged with an elemental force which lies too far below the surface to be disturbed by the flux of fashion.

Except for a few sporadic protests,

there has not been time even for a reaction. For we are still learning Browning, confident to find more of his "stuff for strength" within the heady and protuberant outpourings. His virile genius has traceably modified our personal consciousness, has wrought a prophet's revelation.

The centennial comes too close for a readjustment of public opinion, for the formation of a more serene cult; but it may open the way. Shall we with Mr. Santayana, judge Browning the pioneer vandal of verse-disintegration, snapping his fingers at form with a superfluity of naughtiness; or with M. Jusserand, "beyond all comparison the highest and strongest intelligence that English poetry has known since Shakespeare"?

There may be something new to be said about Browning yet.—*Atlantic Monthly*.

Irving and Mary Shelley

One of the new and interesting bits of information about famous people which the world is always glad to hear is that Mary Godwin Shelley, wife of the poet, was a close friend of the American John Howard Payne and a great admirer of Washington Irving. The Literary Digest cites a book recently published which seems to give one more link for America to that interesting group of people who made the early nineteenth century in England so famous.

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*Doubt shrouds man's path in fog and mist,
Yet God's revelations still persist,
And he who follows day by day
The best he meets upon the way
Shall ever climb and ever learn
The truer good at every turn,
Until his feet are given wings
To hasten toward eternal things,
And reach at last, upon the height,
The glory of unclouded light.*

—Priscilla Leonard.

ODD. EXPERIENCES IN MEXICO CITY



STREET SCENE IN CAPITAL OF MEXICO

IFE in Mexico is in many respects so far as the general atmosphere of dolor far niente goes a good deal like life in certain Italian towns where Americanization by tourists has not yet wakened the people up to the advantages of more businesslike methods.

For example, a lady going to Mexico for a stay arrived alone at a large hotel in the city of Mexico and went to the office to inquire for the rooms she had ordered in advance before leaving Boston. She said, "You have rooms here, I think, for Mrs. Blank?"

"No, I have no rooms," was the reply.

"But I wrote for them from Boston," she answered, thinking of course that the very name of her beloved city would be sufficient to attract attention and respect. With an inimitable shrug of his shoulders he answered, "Oh, lots of people write letters!" Even her proficiency in the art of penmanship gave her in his eyes added prestige.

However, after some talk she did secure a large room, where everything was tidy and comfortable.

The interior court of the hotel was a marvel of spacious beauty, with two galleries with wide arched colonnades looking down into it from the four sides.

The hotel keeping is apparently done without any attention on the part of the proprietor. The names of the guests are written on a blackboard in chalk, with the number of the room opposite.

The hall boy is a rare species of the genus—one might call him genius of his species, so variously and well are all things wrought for one under his benevolent agency. One's laundry is taken away and returned white without

any one in the building knowing where he takes it or how he achieves the transformation. He is porter, bootblack, messenger and chambermaid, and runs a school for the furtherance of good Spanish among the foreign guests.

The accompanying street scene shows a fine waterproof garment made of palms. The little donkeys carry burdens of all sorts for street peddlers and these cavalcades make one of the characteristic sights of Mexico City.

WINSLOW HOMER NATION'S ARTIST

THROUGH the last half of the nineteenth century American art was gradually finding itself. One of the results of the civil war was a heightened national consciousness which found expression in art. George Inness, William Morris Hunt, John La Farge, Eastman Johnson, George Fuller and Augustus St. Gaudens are the illustrious names which belong to this period. But none of these artists was either as individual or as national as Winslow Homer. His contribution is new, fresh, novel, has nothing of foreign tradition in it. It therefore marks a distinctly significant evolution, and takes a conspicuous place in historic sense. Up to the time of Winslow Homer's appearance on the stage of events American art had been in great measure a reflection of the European traditions. It did not lack cleverness, elegance, charm; in individual instances it did not lack power, poetry; but, speaking in terms of broad generalization, it lacked a vernacular accent. It was, in a word, eclectic.

It is Winslow Homer's distinction that he was the first American painter to use an American idiom. Not only his subjects but his manner of treating them, not only his motives but his point of view, not only his material but

the style and sentiment in which he clothes it have the stamp of Americanism indelibly impressed on them. To say that his style is American is to say that it is new, unrelated in its externals to the traditions of painting in Europe and Asia, though its content may be, of course, as old as the search for truth which has always existed.

Winslow Homer created his method of painting as truly as Velasquez created his method, that is to say, from the ground up. It would be a mistake to suppose that the work of the exponent of realities is necessarily wanting in the element of poetry. Real life is not without poetry; far from it. The poet is he who discovers the interesting and beautiful aspects of common and every-day things. It is because Winslow Homer possessed in an exceptional degree simplicity of spirit, love of truth and single-mindedness that his work so abounds in the unexpectedness of the usual. The newness of the impression arises not from the novelty of the subject matter but from the personal point of view of the painter. The poetry of rhythm is frequently felt in his design, which is noble, plastic and of monumental breadth. But a still more essential poetry is that of the still, sad music of humanity which makes itself manifest in his pictures of men in their unending struggle to bend the forces of nature to their uses.—New York Post, citing Downes' Life of Winslow Homer.

Making Bill Posters Pay

Nuisance! The billboard nuisance must pay for the privilege. The enterprising little town of Rensselaer, in New York, is just providing for a bill-poster's license that will cost him \$1000. It compels him to reimburse property owners for any damage he may cause by disfiguring the town with posters.

Billboards are to be limited to four feet in height and five feet in length, and the posting of bills on sidewalks, lamp posts or fire hydrants is to be forbidden.

Local merchants may distribute circulars for their own business without a license.

Other cities are making the bill posters pay for the valuable privileges they have enjoyed; many more are forbidding the nuisance entirely, on the ground that it defaces public streets and scenic beauty.—Leslies.

According to a French investigator the chance of mistake in identification by means of finger prints is about one in 17,000,000,000—Indianapolis News.

say that it is new, unrelated in its externals to the traditions of painting in Europe and Asia, though its content may be, of course, as old as the search for truth which has always existed.

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His daily prayer, far better understood in acts than words, was simply Doing Good.

—Whittier (Daniel Neall).

All night the small feet of the rain
Within the garden ran.
And gentle fingers tapped the pane
Until the dawn began.

The rill-like voices called and sung
The slanting roof beside;
"The children of the clouds have come;
Awake! awake!" they cried.

"Weep no more the drooping rose
Nor mourn the thirsting tree.
The little children of the storm
Have gained their liberty."

All night the small feet of the rain
About my garden ran.
Their rill-like voices called and cried
Until the dawn began.

—Dora Sigerson Shorter in Westminster Gazette.

Banks Without Books

Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock has obviated the necessity of thousands of bookkeepers for the new postal savings banks. He was put up against the task of opening 40,000 small banks throughout the country. The bookkeeping problem was a staggering one.

He went to England to study conditions, finding 15,000 savings offices, with a staff of 2000 clerks in London to look after the general bookkeeping. Returning home he solved the difficulty by issuing drafts or certificates of deposits, following the plan used by banks and express companies. By this simple method the postmaster keeps no books.

—Stamp News.

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Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

With
Key to the
Scriptures

FINDING GOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SURELY every man who desires to do right wants to find the will of God, and do it. There are some mortals, we grant, who would like to be strong in their own strength and wise in their own wisdom; and for a time they think they are. But the wear and tear of experience soon prove it a sorry business, thus trying to live without God; and every honest man comes sometime to learn that he must know God's law and obey it if he would undo trouble and have peace.

What particular profit could there be in getting on without God even were it possible? What abiding satisfaction lies in saying, "I, of myself, do this or am that?" We ourselves have not originated the seeing eye or the hearing ear; have not brought to pass one sunrise, ripened one orchard, nor made the daisies on one hillside to grow. Set in a universe which is infinitely larger than ourselves, we are but part of the great whole, related to it by our labor in it, by our service to it, and by its bountiful supply to us. If the stars in their courses and the tiniest grass-blades in their unfolding look to the bidding of an infinite intelligence, why should not we? Are we not in the same world and of the same creator? The Scriptures declare God as saying, "I girded thee, though thou hast not known me." And surely to know the God who girds us, the God who, according to Saint Paul, "giveth to all life,

and breath, and all things," is to come into right relation to the infinite source of all good and to adjust ourselves to loving and obeying the law of life which proceeds from God and which sustains men just as it cares for the stars and for the daisies.

To find God and to know Him involves for us all much mental readjustment. First there are many false notions about God to be laid aside. It may not be unsafe to say that there are perhaps as many concepts of God as there are Christians. Each man has formed his own idea of God from the creeds he has adopted or rejected or from the training he has had, and he then worships or refuses to worship what he thinks God to be. Christendom is greatly divided in its ideas about God; and atheism, agnosticism and speculations of savants add many more theories to the diversity of thought concerning Deity. But surely there is something true about God; something in which all men can unite when it is discovered and in which all men may find refuge when it is understood. To give up inherited and educated opinions about God and to come into an actual understanding of divine Mind and divine law is to find God. And what one man finds all men may find; for whatever is true about God and the universe exists eternally and exists for every one to discover and enjoy.

Paul said, however, "How shall they

hear without a preacher?" Some one they had in great measure found God. God is possible in large degree to every teacher. They all have been, telling all one of us who will lay down his own opinions and theories and accept the teaching that is provably true concerning the divine healing of sickness and sin.

What, we may ask, is the test by which we may know that men are finding God? Jesus said: "And these signs shall follow them that believe: In my name shall they cast out devils; . . . they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover." When these fruits follow, our thoughts about God we may know our thoughts of Him are true and right and that we are really finding Him. Until such results do occur we know we have still to seek Him. The first sentence of Mrs. Eddy's book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" reads: "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, today is big with blessings." And to the last sentence every page bears witness to the power and the availability of God and sets forth specific rules for finding and for leaning upon His wholly-satisfying presence. It is no wonder that Christians—those who desire right-turn gratefully to the daily study of this book. For it in turn sends them to the Scriptures and there they learn anew and with increased understanding how better to find Him and how finding Him and obeying Him puts right in the course of honest effort every human experience,

MINIATURES IN WAX AT HERTFORD HOUSE

In the Wallace collection in Hertford house there is one case filled with miniature portraits executed in wax. Though this style of portraiture only went out of fashion about a hundred years ago, when miniature painting took its place, yet but few seem to have been preserved. There are only 51 portraits in this collection, which is one of the largest in the world.

gold, and studded with pearls, rubies and emeralds, these being real jewels of the tiniest possible size inserted into the wax. Her beautiful face rises from a high collar of transparent black lace so exactly and clearly reproduced that the pattern might be copied today. This charming art has apparently been lost, though at least one attempt has recently been made to revive it. Specimens of it are very rare, and are practically never offered for sale in London. It seems a pity that so excellent a method of portraiture should entirely disappear.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, January 18, 1912

The Business Situation

VARIOUS developments of the week are significant of a steady expansion in business. Among these were the monthly report of the Copper Producers Association, showing a big reduction in surplus copper stocks of the United States, the government's cotton ginning report, indicating the largest amount of cotton ginned up to Jan. 1 in the history of the country, and the United States Steel Corporation's report announcing another large increase of unfilled orders. All of these factors are essentially important as bearing upon the industrial activity of the United States and indirectly upon the business of the civilized world. European countries particularly are becoming more and more interested both financially and sentimentally in the prosperity of this country's industries. This is due to the closer relationships that are being established commercially and socially. That the countries of the world are becoming more dependent on one another commercially is shown by trade expansion, and it is believed that this fact will have immeasurable influence in preventing wars in the future.

The one big problem yet unsolved by leading countries, including the United States, is the increased cost of living. It is a universal complaint. In England trade is fairly active in many lines, but the high cost of living and the attendant labor troubles are the cause of much concern. Canada has enjoyed much prosperity the past year and the complaint has been less pronounced in the Dominion than almost anywhere else. Business has improved in France since more cordial relations have been established with Germany following the abatement of the Moroccan trouble, but the high cost of living is still felt most acutely notwithstanding the proverbial frugality of the Frenchman. There has been pronounced recovery in Germany from the depression brought about by the recent war scare, but commodity prices are still high and the laboring man finds it difficult to make ends meet.

That there can hardly be great forward strides in business until there has been a substantial reduction in the living expenses of both rich and poor seems to be generally accepted. That there has been improvement in the face of these untoward conditions is gratifying as it is remarkable. There is more confidence at present than there was a few months ago, and this might lead one to believe that people are beginning to pay less regard to political and legislative developments such as are usually considered handicaps to business.

Boston's Port Advantages

THE port directors of Boston do well to get close to the constituency of Boston's business and professional men who are wont to assemble at the City Club. When it is demonstrated, as it was at a recent conference of these two important factors in urban uplift and expansion, that the city, once the Panama canal is open, will have exceptional geographical advantages for shipments to the Pacific ports of both the Americas as well as to the trade centers of Europe, there seems only one natural course open for local capital and civic spirit, namely action that will enable the port to get the business that such strategic position implies. But until New England manufacturers give their aid in a more substantial way, until differential rates from the West that unjustly discriminate in favor of southern ports are altered, and until Boston capital establishes steamship lines that will ply regularly between gulf and Pacific ports and Boston harbor, it seems futile to expect any marked gains over present volume of business.

The port directors have many technical problems to solve, involving construction and leasing of docks, rescue of submerged land from the sea and its use for warehouses and terminals, and crucial negotiations with corporations controlling land traffic. They are to have the advice on some of these matters of a German expert who has contributed to Hamburg's wonderful recent expansion as a port. The most puzzling problem of all in some ways is the education of local capitalists to a point where they will take risks in lines of shipping to gulf and Pacific ports. The mayor of the city has set an example of a personal pledge that is by no means trivial. The time for Boston to talk about its increase of port facilities is past. The time has come, as Director Bancroft says, for it to put its hands in its pockets. The commonwealth has been generous, and will do even greater things, providing private citizens of the community prove their local patriotism in practical ways.

IN CERTAIN contingencies, it is thought Dean Henry Wade Rogers of the Yale University law school may be named to succeed Governor Baldwin. One of these contingencies is that Governor Baldwin be put on the Democratic national ticket next summer. Dr. Rogers has often been thought of in connection with the judiciary, but his friends from this time on may try to think of him as a possible Connecticut Governor Wilson.

THERE appears to be no very strong popular desire for gold coin in Canada. As on this side of the line, people like to know that there is plenty of it in the treasury, but for practical, everyday purposes paper money is entirely to their liking.

QUESTIONED closely as to his choice for the Democratic presidential nomination, Mr. Bryan said, "I cannot pick a candidate today," which leaves the pleasant inference that he will pick one when he gets around to it, providing one is ripe.

THERE is a probability that Colonel Goethals may be appointed Governor of Alaska on the completion of the Panama canal, and rumor of it having got out quite a number of his assistants on the isthmus think they might enjoy the change also.

M. GOBE, who made 460 miles by aeroplane in 8 hours 17 minutes, holds the record for 1911, but he is so modest about it that not much more than his name has thus far got into print, and the name is a very short one.

THE procedure in the laundry machinery trust case is said to be a wringer for that followed in the case of the electric appliance trust.

IT is worthy of remark, in passing, that as usual there are no candidates for the second place on the presidential ticket.

TIMES have changed in the United States since a President of the republic, representative of one of the oldest and most refined of Massachusetts families and always conspicuous in support of things of the higher order, could say, in words typical of the parochial Puritan point of view of his time, that he would not give five cents for a statue by Phidias or Praxiteles. When American youth today aspire to become artists and seek to gain parental support they do not meet as often as of yore the sneer that Colonel Trumbull of Connecticut indulged in when his son—later a famous painter—came to ask his aid. "Connecticut is not Athens," said the prototype of Uncle Sam to his beauty-loving son.

That there is anything like the diffusion of love of beauty or appreciation of fine art among the rank and file of Americans that there is among Japanese, Italians and French is not claimed; but that the place of esthetics is rated very much higher than it used to be by American educators and parents is beyond dispute, and the national outlay for works of art, foreign-made or domestic, is in terms of millions today where only a generation ago it was in thousands.

Time was when the European art-lover and collector, looking on the process of American evolution in appreciation of art, was undisturbed. He is in a different mood today. American surplus wealth, aided by the advice of competent European experts and marshaled by men and women who are not used to being thwarted, has invaded the auction rooms of Paris and London, has sent its agents far and wide through Holland, Italy, Germany and Spain and has procured for public and private museums in America treasures that Europe is loath to lose. In pursuit of the masterpieces of the great artists of Japan and China America has been even more successful with a smaller expenditure of money.

How astonishingly rich the American public and private collections now are, how small the percentage of "fake" masterpieces is, Dr. William Bode is telling German readers of *Die Woche* in a series of articles giving his impressions of a recent tour in the United States. Nor does he see any likelihood that the transfer of the best that Europe has is to cease if what Americans covet is in the hands of owners whose economic needs are such as to make the prices offered irresistible in their appeal.

The articles by this German expert in museum administration must disabuse their European readers of the notion that Americans deal merely in money and that the motives for their collecting are personal and selfish rather than civic. The lavishness of the American expenditure on museums and the completeness with which the spoil acquired abroad is set serving the people impressed Dr. Bode much. As the casuist in philanthropy would say, "The democratic end softens the plutocratic means."

The Theater and the Scalper

THE testimony under oath given before a referee in bankruptcy in Chicago on Thursday by H. N. Waterfall of that city with reference to his relations as a theater ticket scalper with the theater managers sheds a rather unpleasant light on managerial methods. In a large sense the theatrical manager has been for years "the public's most obedient and obliging servant." The average man and woman would like to feel that in the theatrical manager they have a friend whose greatest aim is to please his patrons. But such people are too often disappointed because of the manager's inability to provide them with desirable seats. They have become aware that unscrupulous persons, forgetful of the high mission of the theater and defiant of anybody's purpose to elevate the stage, often have become possessed in some mysterious way of the most desirable sittings, consenting to part with them only at a premium.

And now comes Mr. Waterfall of Chicago with a sworn statement to the effect that he had been scalping under agreement with every leading theater in Chicago. With some of them his scalping contracts, he alleged, were more favorable than with others. That is, some of them permitted him to return all unsold tickets. At the end of a week he settled with them for tickets sold, "splitting the premium above the regular price." He could not, he testified, have choice of seats with every theater, but every theater, he said, "received one half of the premium I received." That is, the theater and the ticket scalper agreed to extort an unfair price from the theatergoer, did in many cases extort it, and divided the spoil.

This is, we say, a most unpleasant revelation. It was not made voluntarily by Mr. Waterfall, however. His lawyers endeavored to prevent the facts from coming out. It is said that this has been the worst season the American theatrical business has known for many years. The relation between public disgust over ticket scalping and this fact may be much closer than the theatrical managers imagine.

CITY-PLANNERS and urban upholders throughout the country have reason to rejoice at the steady growth in power of the ideals they hold in the largest of American cities and the one visited by most foreign visitors. Whatever is done in New York has a far-reaching educational effect because of the large number of persons who either study at first hand whatever is attempted in the way of art or education, or who read journals giving in detail the record of metropolitan activities and opinion.

There now seems to be no question that the seat of government for the vast urban community is to remain in lower Manhattan. There, where the financial citadel digs deeper its vaults and soars higher with its towers of outlook, the municipality and the county are busy erecting or planning to erect mammoth new structures for officials and for records.

Fortunately the coincident demand for this expansion came at a time when officials in charge were men of vision and character. They have been prompt and genuine in establishing friendly relations with civic organizations set apart to give advice as to matters of municipal art. The press of the city has heartily backed this alliance of experts and responsible officials. Consequently there seems every reason now to believe that the city in a short time will have a civic center including the old city hall, the new municipal

American Art Treasures

building, the county court house, and these bordered by park land on the west and east, setting up as it were an oasis of symbolized government in a desert of traffic in things.

People with some knowledge of the reflex influence upon the community of symbols of state that have dignity and beauty, people who realize the cumulative value of grouping of public buildings, will understand the moral import as well as the esthetic gratification conveyed by the news that the civic center plan is working out much as the best experts of the city would have it. The park area of a congested section is to be increased in order primarily to provide an adequate setting for imposing edifices. Some unity of plan is to be given to what in earlier days would have been a wholly unrelated expenditure of money and construction of buildings. Last, but not least, the community is, as it were, to clothe its political self with raiment worthy of its resources, to keep house with dignity in a region of business palaces that can be duplicated in no urban center in the world.

HARVARD and Princeton, in Charles W. Eliot and Woodrow Wilson, have contributed the two most original and inspiring personalities of the present generation in the American university world. The one is now in Asia, whether he went as an ambassador of peace between nations; the other is a candidate for nomination as President of the republic. Each of these men, when in academic office, stood for democracy as an educational as well as political ideal. Each of them always has related culture with civics, and thus maintained in his time the traditions of the men who founded the historic colonial colleges.

Because of generally diffused interest in these two educator-publicists there is exceptional popular concern over happenings at Princeton and at Harvard. Therefore, it is with more than ordinary curiosity that the American reads that the new president at Princeton is to be Prof. John Grier Hibben of the faculty, and that the Hon. Robert Bacon has resigned the diplomatic service and his post as American ambassador to France to take up residence in Boston and join the self-perpetuating body known as the corporation of Harvard University. Internecine strife arising from Woodrow Wilson's attempted reforms of an academic community that he deemed much too closely dominated by caste distinctions had made it seem probable that his successor would be chosen from without the faculty. Professor Hibben, during the controversy, bore himself with dignity and a spirit of equity that have not been forgotten, and that have made him a natural choice if a man on the ground was to be chosen. A clergyman who has specialized in philosophy, he will continue to emphasize the humanities; and he will stand by the preceptorial system that President Wilson founded. But he will not interfere with the social ideals of the youth or sharply challenge the New York and Philadelphia "sets" that dominate the institution.

Mr. Bacon, combining his experiences in Wall street "high finance," in state department administration, and as a diplomat abroad, and his ample financial resources, will bring to the Harvard corporation a somewhat more cosmopolitan point of view than the members often have had in the past. It is intimated, in interviews that purport to have been held with him in Paris, that he changes his career in this fashion because he wishes to get more directly into the task of social reconstruction. Domestic problems just now interest him more than foreign affairs, complex and inscrutable as the outlook in that realm is. Here, again, is a Harvard tradition of union of culture and civics, of wealth and social service, finding new expression.

THE point involved in Thursday's insurrection against the rules governing the House of Representatives at Washington is practically the same as that involved in the progressive movement against the political parties. Precisely the same elements of strength and of weakness are displayed in each case. The insurgents, whether they be Democrats or Republicans, are fighting for a larger measure of freedom and force for the individual. Therein lies their strength. They are fighting also to destroy the discipline of organization, if not, by implication, to destroy organization itself. Herein lies their weakness. Within certain limitations insurgency has won adherents and commanded strength in the ranks of the regulars; otherwise it could not on a memorable occasion have defeated Speaker Cannon in the house of his friends. On Thursday it struck at the root of organization and discipline, and, although the contest was directed against the minority leader, it lost.

The mistake made by the insurgents in this particular was pointed out very clearly, not by a Republican but by no less a Democratic leader than Mr. Underwood. According to the despatches he went so far as to exhort the Democrats to support the Republican leader, Mr. Mann, the subject of attack, on the ground that nominations from the floor would completely destroy the balance of committees, and that some authority was requisite in the naming of committeemen, and must be recognized.

This brings us back to where we have found ourselves time and again with relation to the proper conduct of legislation and the proper conduct of politics. There is always the protest against organization, against machinery, against dictation, and under this protest parties rise and fall. But whether they stay in or go out, the insurgents of yesterday are very certain to be the regulars of today, simply because in the natural course of things there must be good order and intelligent procedure, and these are impossible where there is neither head nor tail. The defects in American legislation and politics are not due to organization, or to the discipline enforced by organization, but to the fact that the necessary organization is not kept up to the standard the country has a right to expect. As individuals, reformers now as ever can do much; as organized individuals, they can do much more. Regularity is just as essential to the success of the righteous as to the success of the unrighteous, and far more desirable in them.

PLACING hides on the American free list has not reduced the price of shoes. The reason is, of course, that even with the supply from abroad there is no more leather in the American market than it can absorb at high prices.

AND now Cleveland, O., has elected a woman school superintendent. Previous experiments along this line have been highly satisfactory.

Insurgency in the House Once More